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SCOTCH WHISKY.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,757—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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CHERRY BRANDY.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE. WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
			1899.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th Oct.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th ,,
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	18th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th ,,
			1900
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	20th ,,
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	27th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

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Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,110	1st Jan. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
*MARIA VALERIE.	A. Fellner	4,235	18th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	22nd Nov., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 23, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
ANNAM	6,300	Lecoispellier	19th Dec. 1899.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	Durrande.	15th Nov., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 31st October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 26th October, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 2nd November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 28th October.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th October, 1899.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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		Cash.				Credit.			
		Qts.		Pts.		Qts.		Pts.	
		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a	Rs.	a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	Per doz.	27	0	14	8	30	0	16	4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable Dinner Wine	,,	33	8	17	8	37	8	19	8
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks	,,	58	0	30	0	65	0	33	8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	,,	52	0	27	8	58	0	31	0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great Fragrance, Pure and Natural	,,	37	0	......		41	8	......	
LAUBENHEIM, a light Dinner Wine	,,	28	0	15	8	31	8	17	4
OPPENHEIM	,,	22	0	14	8	24	8	16	4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good Bouquet	,,	38	0	20	8	42	8	23	0

SPARKLING HOCK.

SUPERIOR, delicate Flavour and Bouquet	Per doz.	53	8	28	0	59	8	31	0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full Flavour	Per doz.	46	4	25	0	51	8	28	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	,,	54	0	31	0	60	4	34	8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious Bouquet	,,	68	8	37	8	76	8	42	0

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VERY AGREEABLE DINNER WINES, SOFT, DELICATE, AND REFRESHING.

SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	Per doz.	25	8	14	8	28	8	16	4
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Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
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The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

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Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

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Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 25th Oct., 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

31st OCTOBER, 2nd and 4th NOVEMBER, 1899.

WITH reference to the notice, dated the fifth of September, 1899, the DOWN and UP EXPRESS TRAINS will again RUN between BOMBAY and POONA on TUESDAY, the 31st October, THURSDAY, the 2nd, and on SATURDAY, the 4th of November, 1899, as under :—

DOWN TRAIN.	H. M.	UP TRAIN.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay.........Dep	10 45	Poona ....Dep	19 0
Poona...............Arri	14 11	Victoria Terminus, Bombay ....Arri	22 47

Passengers holding Return Tickets to Poona by the Down Express Train on those days must return by the Return Special Train the same day, by which Train only the Tickets will be available.

A DINNING CAR will RUN on these Trains as before.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 24th of October, 1899.

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SAVINGS BANK.

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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

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J. BEGBIE,
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SALE OF Old Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, Copper, Rope, Steel, Brass, Zinc Old Cases, Bars Crow, Old Fire Engine, Old Vertical Boiler, 10 H.-P., Files, Sewing Machines, Leather, Paulins, &c. &c.

By order of the Ordnance Officer in charge, Arsenal, Bombay, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., at the Palisaded open square premises, situated in Fort, near the Port Trust Offices, and on the north of the Mint, the above-mentioned and other articles too numerous to detail, in small lots to meet the convenience of purchasers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 21st October, 1899.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING STOCK IN TRADE OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES, &c., &c., WELL WORTH ATTENTION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Adamally and Sons, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 10, Meadows Street, Fort, (opposite to the old Oriental Bank), consisting large vases and jars, wall plates, bowls, tea sets, travelling sets, plates, buttons, solitaires, silk embroidered folding screens, beaded door curtains, window chicks, wall screens, inlaid work panels, dish and plate mats, fancy lanterns, umbrellas, ivory puzzles, cigar cases, inkstands, paper cutters, shoe horns, napkin rings, punkhas, fans, lacquered-ware boxes, caskets, teapoys, work table, Japanese trays, toys, shop shelvings, tables, chairs, cupboards, show cases, and sundry other articles.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Ld., NEW DEPARTMENT.—Now on VIEW, Works by Great Artists, viz. :—Rosa Bonheur, Meissionier, Leon Moran, Alma Tadema, Leighton, Dendy Sadler, Paton, etc., etc.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

KLONDYKES.—SOUDANS—and BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEF, WIDE END SCARFS, for Ladies or Gents' Wear. All the New Styles and Designs, just received.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

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TO LET, newly built BUNGALOW, Dady Sett Hill, Gowalia Tank Road, ready, about the end of December. Offers of Rent invited. Address N. J. DADY, 10, Patel Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. E. Schoen's valuable furniture, &c., at "Ridge" Malabar Hill, opposite Dr. K. N. Bhadurjee's bungalow, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

ON VIEW.—Mr. K. F. Modi's furniture, Rose's Piano, Victoria, Brougham, Horse, &c., at Walkeshwar Road, next to Fire Temple, TO BE SOLD, on the 29th inst.

ON VIEW.—Mr. M. N. Wadia's furniture, Piano, Carriages, Chandeliers, &c., at Cumballa Hill, next to Kemp's, TO BE SOLD, on the 27th inst.

ON VIEW.—Bona Fide Sale of Mr. W. P. Johnson's valuable furniture, &c., at Pali Hill, Bandora, TO BE SOLD on SATURDAY, the 28th inst.

ON VIEW.—Mr. M. A. Navin's valuable furniture, Glass and Crockeryware, Piano, Harmonium, Plants &c., at Nesbit Road, Mazagon.

ON VIEW.—Mr. J. G Boorman's valuable furniture by "Wimbridge" Glass and Crockeryware, Piano, Sewing Machine, Stove, Plants, &c., at No. 9, Foreman's quarters, Parel.

BONA FIDE SALE of late Mr. Ahmedbhoy Ladak's valuable furniture, Glass and Crockeryware, Rifle (repeater) Revolver, Carriages, Horses, Plants, &c., at Sir THARIA TOPUNS BUNGALOW, No. 91, Parel Road, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

ALL CYCLISTS are invited to apply for our NEW LIST of CYCLE ACCESSORIES. Prices revised all round.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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F. D. STRANACK,
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Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

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Acting Manager.

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Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$ 100,00,000

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PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	7,300,000

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RESERVE FUND............	£500,000
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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.

NEARLY ....£ 9,000,000 Stg.

EVERY INFORMATION in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee.

Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.

Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897,

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears,*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	56
Half-yearly .... ,,	25	Half-yearly .... ,,	30
Quarterly .... ,,	13	Quarterly .... ,,	15
Monthly .... ,,	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum..............Rs.	52	Per Annum ....Rs.	60
Half-yearly .... ,,	29	Half-yearly .... ,,	32
Quarterly .... ,,	16	Quarterly .... ,,	18
Monthly .... ,,	6	Monthly.............. ,,	6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY.......................................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ....Rs.	5
Second do. .... ,,	2-
Third do. .... ,,	2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ....As.	2 03

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS,

First insertion ....As.	8 per line
Second do	4½
Third do .... ,,	2 4

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is has follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re.	1-0
Each succeeding line .... ,,	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum ....Rs.	12	Per Annum ....Rs.	1
Half-yearly .... ,,	6	Half-yearly .... ,,	7-8
Quarterly	3	Quarterly.............. .	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs.	12
Half-yearly .... ,,	6
Quarterly .... ,,	3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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NOTICES.

ESTATE OF THE LATE GEORGE GREGORY, Deceased.

PROBATE of the Will of the above deceased having been issued by the High Court, Bombay, to Mr. SAMUEL JOHN SARJANT, one of the Executors appointed by the Will. All persons having claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them as the case may be to Mr. SAMUEL JOHN SARJANT at the office of the Locomotive Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 18th day of October, 1899.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys to the Executor.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LD.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 20th November, 1899, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES required for 12 months commencing from 1st January 1900:—

I.—Miscellaneous Stores of Country produce.
II.—Oils, Wastes and Tallow.
III.—Stationery.
IV.—Uniform Clothing.

2.—Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for items I and II; from the Auditor, Dharwar, for item III, and from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3.—The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderers' Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the respective officers concerned.

4.—Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed,

"Tenders for Country Stores,"
"Tenders for Oils, etc.,"
"Tenders for Stationery."
"Tenders for Clothing,"

as the case may be.

5.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 17th October, 1899.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR STREETS IN THE SION SECTION F WARD.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRUSTEES for the IMPROVEMENT of the City of Bombay have, for the purpose of providing Building Sites for the expansion of the City, under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act, made a Street Scheme which provides for the construction of New Streets and the alteration of existing Streets intersecting and laying out the area situate in the Sion Section of Municipal Ward F of the Island of Bombay, bounded as follows, that is to say:—ON OR TOWARDS the NORTH, in part by a portion of Duncan's Causeway and in part by vacant land or foreshore lying to the East of Duncan's Causeway, and to the North of land bearing Survey Nos. 523, 525 and 527, ON OR TOWARDS THE EAST, by vacant land or foreshore lying to the East of land bearing Survey Nos. 527, 528, 531, 532, 535, 611, 618, 619, 621 and 639 (Rowlee Hill) ON OR TOWARDS THE SOUTH, in part by vacant land or foreshore lying to the South of land bearing Survey Nos. 639 (Rowlee Hill) 651, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 692, 693, 699, 700, 701, 709, 711, 710, in part by imaginary straight line extending from the South East Extremity of land bearing Survey No. 710 to the Northern Extremity of land bearing Survey No. 931 and in part by vacant land or foreshore to the East of land bearing Survey No. 931 and in part by land bearing Survey No. 930 a portion of the Sion Road and land bearing Survey No. 809 and in part by an imaginary straight line extending from the Sion Road to the G. I. P. Railway and intersecting land bearing Survey Nos. 806, 813, 812, 811, 825, 824, 823, 835, 841, 845, 846, and 847, and ON OR TOWARDS THE WEST, in part the by G. I. P. Railway and in part by a portion of the land bearing Survey Nos. 514 and 515 and by land bearing Survey Nos. 519 and 518 WHICH said area is more particularly delineated on the Map of the said area at the Office of the Board and thereon surrounded by red dotted lines and which Scheme also provides for the acquisition of the lands within the said area which in the opinion of the Board are necessary for or will be affected by the execution of the said Scheme AND THAT the Office of the said Board at the Albert Building, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay is the place where the particulars of the said Scheme and a Map of the area comprised therein and the statements specifying the lands proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.—Dated this 12th day of October, 1899.

W. C. HUGHES,
Chairman.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 56, OF 1898.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, LADHABHOY EBRAHIM, FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY HAJEEBHOY, all of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Khoja Moholla outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, late of Cutch Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant deceased...Plantiffs

vs.

MITHIBAI, widow of SHA MAHOMED SHEROOBHAI HASAN SHA MAHOMED, GOOLAM MAHOMED SHA MAHOMED SHEROO MAHOMED SHA MAHOMED a minor under the age of eighteen years, by his guardian adlitem the said MITHIBAI AISHABAI and KOOLSAMBAI, daughter of SHA MAHOMED SHEROOBHOY, the last named minor under the age of eighteen years by her guardian adlitem the said MITHIBAI, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Kasai Moholla, outside the Fort, the legal representatives of Sha Mahomed Sheroobhoy, deceased...............Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of March, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD in two lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on THURSDAY the 16th day of November, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and defendants in the following properties namely;—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Butcher Street or otherwise called Nagdevi Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the said Sha Mahomed bin Sheroobhai and his tenants and now in the occupation of the defendants and other tenants of the Receiver appointed in this suit, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B, Ward No. 318 and Street No. 63-65, containing by admeasurement 21 feet and eight inches in breadth and sixty eight feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the sweeper's passage and the property of Chand Mahomed Peroo, on the west by the said Butcher Street or Nagdevi Road, on the dorth by the property of Vali Mahomed and on the south by the property of Mooral Currim Mahomed.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the western side of Butcher's Street or otherwise called Nagdevi Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the said Sha Mahomed Sheroobhoy, and now in the occupation of the defendants and other tenants of the Receiver appointed in this suit, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 221 and Street No. 74-76, containing by admeasurement eighteen feet in breadth and seventy feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the said Butcher Street or called Nagdevi Street, on the west by Sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Hoosein bin Shama and on the south by the house of Jamal Mahomed butcher.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, CAMA and HORMUSJEE, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 65-67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this [illegible]h day of October 1899.

A. K. OLIVER
Commissioner.

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and —Chuckla, No. 6.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,200
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,205
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	93
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	30,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		225
Anglo-Indian	1,345		0	Nil	28
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs, 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	175
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	460
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	400
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,003
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,785
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	425
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	550
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	550
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	410
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	600
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	3 0
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs30	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	300
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	525
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,285
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	160
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	440
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	460xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	450
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	725
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	480
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	145
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	80
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,675
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	—
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	60
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,200
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	135
Oriental	25,725	625	25	dvd Nil	30
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	625
Queen Mills	860	1,000	1,000	Rs30	525
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	145
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	550
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	26
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	260
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	260
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	s1	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x1
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	165
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co.Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	0
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	180xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	133xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	385
Munmar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	450xd
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	130xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	340
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	585
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1,800
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	310
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	75
Volkart	—	000	--	Rs 80	875

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	—	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	—	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	572 1-2
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	—	4 pr. ct.	470

AT the Madras High Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. Justice Boddam, the divorce case of Grahame *vs.* Grahame and Hunt came on for hearing. The petitioner was Mr. W. F. Grahame, I.C.S., retired, lately District and Sessions Judge of South Arcot, who sued for dissolution of marriage with his wife, Clytie Ellen Grahame and for damages Rs. 10,000 against Mr. G. H. Hunt, Superintendent of the Madras Police, for adultery with his wife. The petition set forth that Mr. Grahame married his wife in 1892 at Trichinopoly, and had lived with her at Madras, Rangoon and Kodaikanal. There was no issue of the marriage. On the 6th January of this year the respondent left her husband's house and had not since returned. The petitioner alleged that at the Connemara Hotel, Madras, and other places the respondent misconducted herself with the co-respondent. A decree nisi was granted, but the petitioner did not press for damages as the co-respondent was no longer in service.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 58m. Sun sets, 5h. 30m. High water, 4-16m., 4-16a. Low water, 11-10m. 9-39a. Vacation sitting, High Court, Appellate Side.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 4-45.

SINKING OF A PROW.—On Tuesday morning, a prow laden with sand was sailing across the harbour in charge of Tindal Mahadeo Dhanajee, when off the Apollo Bunder she sank in about fifteen feet of water owing to a strong wind prevailing at the time.

MORE JIGGER CASES.—The steam-ship Goa arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning from Mombasa, Zanzibar and Aden with 150 passengers, 91 returning emigrants and one horse on board. The passengers were examined and eight cases of jigger were discovered, which were removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

REVENUE CASES.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the case in which Mr. J. N. Khambatta has sued the Collector of Bombay in regard to certain land assessment levied by the latter, was fixed for hearing before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, in his capacity of the Revenue Judge, but on the application of Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, it was adjourned to 29th proximo, in order to enable him to obtain instructions from the Government and file a written statement. It may be stated that there are about two dozen similar suits filed against the Collector. Two suits filed by Mr. J. N. Tata and a third one by Mr. Rustomji Jamsetji Ashburner, were set down for hearing and disposal on November 1. One of the suits by Mr. Tata and the one by Mr. Ashburner have been postponed to a future date to enable the Government Solicitor to put in written statements. The remaining suit by Mr. Tata will possibly be disposed of on that day, as there is a likelihood of the parties coming to an amicable settlement. Appearances on behalf of Government to defend the suit have been filed by Mr. Nicholson in about twelve cases out of the twenty-four.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

THE annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort. Mr. Moosthiala Bhoomiah, chairman of the board of directors, presided. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors have now the pleasure to submit their usual annual report and the audited balance sheet and profit and loss accounts for the year ended 30th June 1899, showing a net profit of Govt. Rs. 73,901-3-1 earned during that period. This, with the balance of Govt. Rs. 764-6-6 carried over from the previous year, makes a total of Govt. Rs. 74,665-9-7. From this sum your directors have already paid in March last an ad-interim dividend at Govt. Rs. 40 per share for the half year ended 31st December 1898 and transferred Govt. Rs. 10,000 to reserve fund, which absorbed Govt. Rs. 38,000, leaving a balance of Govt. Rs. 36,665-9-7, which, your directors recommend should be disposed of as follows:—*a*) In payment of further dividend on 700 shares at Govt. Rs. 40 per share, Govt. Rs. 28,000; (*b*) to be set aside to reserve fund in addition to Govt. Rs. 10,000 set aside in March last, Rs. 4,000; (*c*) as bonus to certain of the company's employes, Rs. 2,490; (*d*) to balance to be carried forward to next year's profit and loss account, Rs. 2,175-9-7; total Govt. Rs. 36,665-9-7. The disposal above proposed will, it is hoped, meet with your approval. Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, the director whose turn it was to retire by rotation at the last statutory meeting held on 28th October 1898, did not offer himself for re-election and no director was elected in his stead at that meeting. On 10th November 1898, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy also tendered his resignation of his office as a director, and at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders held on 19th December 1898, Mr. Mahadeo Narsinve Atzulpurker and Mr. J. Seymour Keay were elected as directors by you in the room of said Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit and Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy. Mr. F. W. Shaw resigned his seat after that meeting, and your directors have filled up this vacancy by electing as a director Mr. C. B. Dunlop, Chief Engineer, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway. Your directors now request your confirmation of their action in this respect. Your directors, at their first meeting held on 19th December 1898, elected Mr. Moosthiala Bhoomiah to be their chairman, and accepted the resignations of Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and F. W. Shaw. In order to maintain fully the efficiency of the card department it is deemed advisable by your directors to discard 3 old Curtis Intermediate Frames, although they might possibly work satisfactorily for 2 or 3 years more, and to replace them by 3 new ones by Messrs. Brooks & Doxey, whose 4 new frames of that description have been giving entire satisfaction since their election three years ago. The three new frames have not yet arrived, but are expected very shortly. On their arrival the whole of the ledger value of the three old frames, viz., Govt. Rs. 7,920 will be written off the reserve fund, as has been done from time to time in the case of all other rejected machinery. In order both to be prepared for an increased demand for cloth and to be able to increase the cloth production when necessary to prevent an undue accumulation of the yarn stock, your directors have procured an additional winding frame of 40 drums from Mr. Joseph Stubbs at a cost of about Govt. Rs. 700. This new frame arrived in September last and is working satisfactorily. With the object of reducing the fire insurance premia levied on the company's property and at the same time providing greater security against fire, your directors, in December last, sanctioned the providing of automatic sprinklers and other fire appliances at an estimated cost of Govt. Rs. 25,000. Both the fire appliances and the automatic sprinklers are now in their places and the annual saving in premia thereby effected is about Govt. Rs. 4,030, which means that the whole capital cost of the sprinklers and fire appliances will be paid off by this annual saving in about 6 years. The machinery, buildings, yarn, cloth and stores of all descriptions are now insured for Govt. Rs. 12,89,400, and the present cotton stock is also fully covered by insurances amounting to Govt. Rs. 2,00,000. Owing to limited sales, the accumulated stocks of cloth and yarn are further insured for Govt. Rs. 1,25,000. The sprinkler installation is also separately insured for Govt. Rs. 15,000. The company's profits have likewise been insured at Lloyds for the sum of Govt. Rs. 2,10,000, which amount is intended to cover two years' profits, thereby insuring to you your dividends during the time of the rebuilding and refitting of the mill in the event of its suffering from the disaster of fire. The retiring director on the present occasion is Mr. J. Seymour Keay who is, however, eligible for re-election.

The above report, together with the half yearly audited accounts of the company, was adopted. A dividened at the rate of Rs. 40 per share was declared. The appointment of Mr. C. B. Dunlop as a director of the company in place of Mr. F. W. Shaw, resigned, was confirmed. Mr. J. Seymour Keay, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the company. Messrs. Furdoonji Ardeshir Cursetji and Krishnanath Ambarnath Kirtiker, were reappointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 300 each. The meeting accorded a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors and agents and the attorneys for their able management of the company's affairs.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 20th October, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	137	99
Karachi	3	2
Poona (including Cantonment)	88	84
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	6	4
Kaira	7	5
Broach	6	5
Surat	92	69
Thana	44	31
Khandeish	1	1
Nasik	415	343
Poona (excluding City)	921	690
Satara	840	672
Sholapur	73	62
Ahmednagar	200	164
Kolaba	10	9
Ratnagiri	30	21
Belgaum	910	646
Dharwar	637	479
Bijapur	203	176
Kanara	16	14
Karachi (excluding City)	1	1
Hyderabad (Sind)	83	79
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	14	14
Kolhapur	657	559
Cutch	5	5
Baroda territory	10	6
Janjira	1	1
Aundh	36	21
Bhor	30	34
Savanur	36	38
Total	5,523	4,354
Week ending	7,627	5,831
Total to date	339,584	265,523

Panch Mahals, Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, and Akalkot have been free.

PLAGUE OPERATIONS AMONG THE PARSEES.

THE statement of plague operations in the Parsee community for the period from June 1898 to June 1899 shows that 423 patients were admitted to the Parsee Fever Hospital. Of this number 337 were plague cases and 86 were under observation. There were 182 deaths, 179 being from plague, the rate of mortality from which was 53·1 of the cases treated in the hospital. In the treatment of the patients every consideration was shown, arrangements having been made to meet the wishes of persons who desired to be treated by their own doctors, or nursed by their relatives. A number of health camps were set up for segregation purposes; and the trustees express their thanks to the Municipal Commissioner and the owners of the several plots of ground for placing the land at the disposal of the community. Altogether 635 families were removed to the camps, and the expenditure on the camps for the thirteen months amounted to Rs. 23,000. Distress was relieved by pecuniary grants, and about 23 persons, rendered helpless by the death of bread-winners, are being paid monthly grants from the Parsee Punchayet Funds. Forty-six Parsee houses were disinfected, the expenses being met from the balance of a sum of Rs. 1000 given by Mr. Cowasee Dinshaw Adenwala, C.I.E. The total deaths from plague among the community were 249, or 16·41 per cent. of the total mortality. The General Relief Fund raised amounted to Rs. 1,21,784, to which have to be added the Hospital Fund of Rs. 45,904, the Segregation Camp Fund of Rs. 16,540, and the Disinfection Fund of Rs. 1000: making a total of Rs. 1,85,228. The total expenses for all kinds of plague relief during the three years of the epidemic was about Rs. 1,68,000. The thanks of the trustees are tendered to all who co-operated with them in dealing with the epidemic.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH OF OCTOBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·954	SE	1	91·6	56·2	40	...	5·59	—11·67
Sirsa	29·953	SW	2	91·3	58·6	33	..	2·21	—10·31
Delhi	29·945	Calm	1	88·2	59·1	4?	...	11·16	—15·07
Agra	29·945	Calm	3	91·5	64·9	49	..	21·83	—5·25
Cawnpore	29·916	Calm	0	92·8	64·0	61	...	43·34	...
Allahabad	29·816	ENE	2	92·6	64·4	64	...	38·82	+2·00
Jhansi	29·941	NE	2	92·1	69·1	44	...	28·48	—8·97
Jacobabad	29·867	NE	2	98·5	61·0	37	...	0·00	—2·73
Karachi	29·864	NE	6	98·6	65·2	87	...	0·09	—5·99
Jeypore	29·843	NNE	3	91·2	61·6	21	..	10·96	—15·63
Ajmere	29·890	Calm	2	89·9	63·7	43	...	8·84	—11·18
Deesa	29·845	ESE	9	98·6	69·0	12	...	1·25	—24·53
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·866	NNW	5	96·3	67·9	89	...	5·05	—3·82
Jamnagar	29·852	ENE	8	95·1	62·2	69	...	5·57	...
Rajkot	29·848	N	4	97·9	...	66	...	7·35	—20·48
Bhownagar Para	29·821	NW	6	97·6	68·8	15	...	5·68	..
Veraval	29·817	N	6	96·6	64·3	37	...	4·91	...
Neemuch	29·906	NE	8	91·5	67·5	25	...	10·96	—19·59
Indore	29·775	NNE	2	94·7	66·6	58	...	15·13	—17·79
Saugor	29·938	NE	5	92·8	66·1	47	...	22·52	—23·11
Jubulpore	29·889	SE	1	92·5	63·3	60	...	33·88	—22·79
Hoshangabad	29·897	NE	1	94·6	65·7	56	...	21·97	—31·71
Khandwa	29·856	E	6	99·2	72·1	30	...	8·09	—23·09
Raipur	29·812	NE	3	92·3	65·7	53	...	23·61	—21·71
Nagpur	29·867	Calm	5	95·7	65·1	49	...	12·41	—34·07
Amraoti	29·875	ESE	7	97·2	63·3	34	...	12·40	—21·54
Akola	29·852	E	5	99·8	69·3	34	..	10·65	—23·48
Surat	29·796	E	1	100·2	68·0	49	..	18·47	—27·40
Malegaon	29·848	WSW	4	99·4	73·1	26	...	7·14	—16·07
Bombay	29·809	ENE	9	88·3	78·0	81	...	34·25	—37·07
Poona	29·813	NNW	11	97·0	67·4	81	...	10·74	—13·65
Ahmednagar	29·837	Calm	3	93·9	65·9	44	...	9·42	..
Aurangabad	...	ESE	6	92·9	70·2	56	...	10·76	..
Sholapur	29·835	S	8	94·2	70·6	63	...	11·80	—17·60
Ratnagiri	29·792	E	4	87·4	76·9	82	...	59·80	—49·01
Belgaum	29·798	NNE	5	81·3	65·8	83	...	26·44	—15·41
Goa	29·814	SE	7	85·0	74·4	91	0·89	51·88	...
Karwar	29·789	E	2	86·2	73·5	87	0·07	61·90	—53·37
Mangalore	29·801	ESE	1	86·3	72·9	89	0·91	78·02	—35·86
Calicut	29·789	ESE	8	84·2	73·0	87	3·00	71·01	—22·23
Cochin	29·825	NNE	M	81·9	74·2	93	1·14	53·66	—30·56
Bangalore	29·834	NE	5	74·2	64·3	86	0·02	16·48	—8·22
Secunderabad	29·832	E	4	91·6	69·0	70	0·07	14·73	—13·73
Masulipatam	29·796	NNE	10	89·5	76·1	75	...	18·82	—11·90
Bellary	29·833	Calm	4	89·2	67·7	62	...	12·20	—2·05
Cuddapah	29·815	NE	L	82·5	72·7	86	0·01	10·45	—14·47
Madras	29·792	N	7	85·5	73·5	95	1·33	27·99	+1·89
Coimbatore	29·824	E	1	85·4	70·6	93	...	12·30	+2·66
Trichinopoly	29·779	WSW	6	81·1	76·4	92	...	10·68	—6·49
Negapatam	29·758	NW	21	73·0	69·0	95	10·59	41·20	+23·37
Colombo	29·793	WNW	0	85·5	75·0	89	0·21	25·23	—6·19
Aden	29·901	E	9	92·3	73·3	45	...	0·02	—0·42

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been very irregular and show a brisk fall at Calicut and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest on and off the Coromandel Coast and in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds in Ceylon and on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Negapatam and Colombo, and generally light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 11° in excess of its normal in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Indore, Surat, Malegaon, Poona, Sholapur and Secunderabad, and as much as from 5° to 13° in defect at Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Surat and the lowest 56° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Karwar, Ratnagiri and Poona.

Extraordinarily heavy rain has fallen at Negapatam (10·59"), heavy at Calicut (3·00"), over an inch at Madras (1·33") and Cochin (1·14"), 0·91 cents at Mangalore, 0.89 at Goa, 0·21 at Colombo, 0·15 at Karwar, 0·07 at Secunderabad, 0·02 at Bangalore and 0·01 at Cuddapah.

Pressure is abnormally low at Trichinopoly and Negapatam, but the winds in the neighbourhood of these places are not cyclonic. On the contrary, in Ceylon and on the Coromandel Coast a vigorous cyclonic circulation of winds continues, which shows that a fresh disturbance is either forming or is in actual existence to the east-south-eastwards of Madras or to the eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay, and probably as its consequence the storm noticed in yesterday's report is breaking up. At Colombo the wind was blowing strong to a gale throughout yesterday and the wind velocity even this morning was 18 miles an hour. The sea is reported to be rising at Colombo, while at Madras it is only slight. Conditions are fovourable for rain in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency. An area of abnormally low pressure exists at Surat, but as the pressure is abnormally very low in all districts except in Rajputana and the North-West Provinces it is at present of little or no importance.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 25.

Wednesday.—Pressure has been steady or has risen slightly in Northern India and Burma, and has fallen slightly over the Peninsula, and the Bay. The depression in the Bay has not yet crossed the coast. Rainfall has been very heavy on the South Madras Coast, but has diminished in the inland districts. Ten-and-a-half inches have been received at Negapatam, and amounts ranging from one to three inches at Nellore, Madras, Cuddalore, Trivandrum, Cochin, and Calicut. Temperatures are in defect in the south of the Peninsula, the Punjab, Lower Sind, and Kathiawar. They continue in large excess in Berar and the adjacent districts. Temperature has risen rapidly in Baluchistan and briskly in Sind.

THE STATE OF THE CROPS.

The following is the weekly report on the state of the season and prospects of the Crops:—

Madras.—For week ending 14th October.—The rainfall of the week was heavy in the Littoral districts and in the northern part of the Circars. Good rain also fell in the Carnatic, south of Nellore town, and the southernmost of the Central and the West Coast districts. Rain was general but light elsewhere. The water-supply is adequate in the greater part of the Circars; but deficient in the uplands of the Kistna and Godavery districts and generally elsewhere in the Presidency. Ploughing and sowing continue, but are retarded in parts, owing to the inadequate water-supply and the deficient rainfall. The standing crops are generally in fair condition, but need more rain in many places. The early harvests have yielded less than the usual outturn. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient and cattle in normal condition. Prices are generally stationary or easier, except in the extreme south of the Presidency and in parts of the Circars, where the rise is slight. The demand for food-grains for export to Bombay is reported to be slackening. General prospects have somewhat improved, but rain is still needed in the Deccan and throughout the southern half of the Presidency.

Bombay.—For week ending 18th October.—Moderate rain fell during the week in Dharwar and Kanara and slight showers in other parts of the Karnatak, the Konkan and the Deccan. Rain is urgently required in Kathiawar, Guzerat and parts of the Deccan, where the standing crops are withering. Harvesting of the early crops is in progress in Sind, the Konkan, and parts of three districts of the Deccan. Sowing of the spring crops is progressing in Satara, Dharwar, parts of Sind, Thana, and Bijapur, but is retarded elsewhere. The river is very low in Sind, and irrigation from almost all canals has ceased. The fodder-supply is insufficient in Northern Guzerat, Kathiawar, Khandesh and Satara, and scarce in parts of Sind. Cattle are reported to be dying in Ahmedabad and to have deteriorated in condition in Kathiawar and parts of Northern Guzerat, Northern Deccan, and in Sind. Prices of food-grains have fallen in seven districts, are stationary in fifteen and have risen elsewhere. The daily average numbers on relief works were as follows:—On test works—Ahmedabad 1,786, Kaira 6,635, Broach 936, Khandesh 17,573, Ahmednagar 5,185—total 32,115. On relief works—Ahmedabad 7,746, Kaira 1,346, Panch Mahals 4,179, Broach 10,400, Khandesh 171; dependents:—Ahmedabad 193 and Khandesh 6,941—total 30,976. On village relief—Ahmedabad 5 and Broach 185—total 190. Grand total 63,281.

Bengal.—For week ending 16th October.—Towards the close of the week general and in some parts heavy rain is reported to have fallen, which will do immense good to the winter rice crops. The reports from Orissa and Chota Nagpur are still bad, but some improvement is expected on account of the recent rainfall. Cultivation for the spring crops continues and some sowings have been made. The sugarcane and other crops on the ground are doing well. The price of rice is reported to have risen in several places—particularly in the districts of the Chota Nagpur division and in Purse. Fodder is generally sufficient and cattle are in good condition.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—For week ending 18th October.—With the exception of a slight shower in a part of the Muttra district the week has been rainless. The absence of rain is much felt, especially for the preparation of the ground for the spring crops and for the late rice crop which is likely to be poor where artificial irrigation is impossible. Sowings of gram, peas and linseed continue. Some of the standing autumn crops have been much damaged by westerly winds and also by insects in places. The late rice crop is being irrigated wherever practicable, and harvesting of other crops is in progress. Markets are well supplied and fodder is available, although it is reported to be insufficient in the Meerut district and dear in Aligarh, Etah, Furrukhabad and Jhansi. Prices still rule very high but are on the whole somewhat easier than before. Immigration from the Punjab and the Native States is reported from Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Agra and Furrukhabad. Test relief works have been opened in the Muttra and Agra districts and at Talbehat in Lalitpur, but the attendance up to date has been insignificant.

Punjab.—For week ending 18th October.—Slight rain fell in parts of the Gurgaon district. Sowings for the spring crops are reported from Rohtak, Ferozepur, Multan, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujrat, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. Sowings on dry lands have not yet been commenced in Shahpur, Hissar, Delhi, and Umballa for want of rain. Harvesting of the autumn crops is over in Karnal, but continues in Delhi and Gujrat. Rain is badly wanted for the spring sowings. The condition of the autumn crops has again been reported good from Peshawar, but on the whole the only other districts where the irrigated autumn crops are in average condition are in parts of Sialkot and Ferozepur and in Dera Ismail Khan and Amritsar. In Lahore the well irrigated crops are below the average. The unirrigated crops are in very bad condition everywhere, and in Delhi no outturn is expected on dry lands. The outturn in the Umballa district is estimated to be from 1½ to 4 annas in the rupee. The unirrigated crops have withered in Jullundur, Ferozepur, Amritsar, Sialkot and Gujrat and they are in poor condition in Shahpur, Lahore, parts of Multan, and Dera Ismail Khan. A four-anna outturn is expected in Rawalpindi. The autumn crops have been damaged by drought in Umballa and by insects in Ferozepur and Lahore. Cattle are out of condition in Hissar, Delhi, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujrat and Shahpur for want of fodder and owing to overwork and are being taken to other districts. Fodder is reported to be scarce in Hissar, Delhi, Jullundur, Ferozepur, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujrat, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan and parts of Multan and Lahore. Rice-straw and stalks of sugarcane and maize are being used as fodder in Lahore and Gujrat. The average number of famine workers on test works was:—in Hissar 59,000; Delhi 1,120; Karnal 1.657; Ferozepur 2,356; Gurgaon 481; Rohtak 6,057—total 70,671. Gratuitous relief was also given to 458 persons in Delhi. Grand total 71,129. One test work has just been started in Umballa and all test works have been closed for a short time in the Gurgaon district. Prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujrat, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, and Dera Ismail Khan, but mostly in Shahpur, where the average rise has been about 2 seers in the rupee. Prices at Umballa, Jullundur, Ferozepur, and Multan have been stationary, but they have fallen in Hissar, Rohtak, and Karnal. Wheat is selling from 8 to 11, gram 9 to 11 1-2, maize 11 to 14 5-16, bulrush millet 8 to 12 1-2, barley 9 1-2 to 12, rice 10 to 11, and great millet 11 to 12 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—For week ending 17th October.—The weather is clear, but occasionally cloudy with the days hot and the nights and mornings cool. The week has been practically rainless, except for insignificant falls of 2, 18 and 24 cents in Nimar, Chhindwara and Sambalpur respectively. Owing to the continued drought deterioration continues to extend. The autumn food crops—jowar ("Sorghum vulgare"), tur ("Cajanus indicus") and kodon ("Paspalum scrobiculatum,") are rapidly drying up and even on the best soils the yield must in any case be poor. The Waingunga rice crop can only yield a normal outturn and in Chattisgarh the Bilaspur rice crop will produce barely a fifth of the normal. In Raipur, over three-fourths of the district, only the best fields can yield anything; but a half crop might be saved by early rain in the remainder. Prospects in Sambalpur are still poor. The spring sowings continue and germination is fair in the Northern districts, but in the south of the Province they have been much retarded. Withering of the young seedlings is reported from Saugor and Bhandara. Cutting of grass continues to give labourers temporary occupation, but distress is increasing. Village relief is in progress in Balaghat, Betul, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Seoni, the Harsud tahsil of Nimar, and parts of Nagpur, Bhandara, Jubbulpur, Bilaspur, and Chanda. Relief for weavers has also been started in Nagpur. The numbers on relief works during the week were as follows:—On relief works—16,749, and in receipt of gratuitous relief, 104,921—total 121,670. Out of this total Betul returns 42,197, Balaghat and Bilaspur over 15,000 each and Hosangabad over 10,000 on gratuitous relief alone, 5,604 persons are being relieved on 62 private *malguzari* works in Bilaspur. There are also 9 other such works in progress, but the numbers on relief have not been reported. Scarcity of fodder and water is increasingly felt in parts of Betul, Nima, Chhindwara, Narsinghur, Seoni, Saugor and the Nagpur country. In Jubbulpur arrangements are being made for conserving the water-supply by bunding nullahs. Prices though still very high have fallen somewhat, the panic of the previous week having been allayed by imports of grain. In Damoh, Jubbulpur and Seoni the price of rice has risen slightly. The price of gram has risen in Nimar and Balaghat, and in Chanda jowar is selling at 9½ seers against 11 seers per rupee reported last week. The cheapest prices are: wheat 12, gram 14, rice 11, and jowar 11 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are: wheat 7 1-2, gram 8, rice 6 3-4, and jowar 8 3-4 seers per rupee. The highest price of the chief staple in any district is 6 3-4 seers (rice) in Chanda.

Burma.—For week ending 14th October.—In Lower Burma transplanting operations have been completed. Reaping of hill paddy has commenced in the Akyab and Tavoy districts. The slight distress which prevailed in the Amherst district has been relieved. The rainfall of the last fortnight has been somewhat scanty but prospects will be very good if further rain falls. In Upper Burma reaping of hill paddy, sowing of beans and dry crops and transplanting of paddy continue. Plucking of cotton in the Meiktila district is in progress. More rain is wanted in the Myingyan district, the Myede township of Thayetmyo, and the Pakokku district. The standing crops are in fair condition, except paddy in the Mahlaing township of the Meiktila district and in the Natmauk township of the Magwe district. Showers only have fallen in the dry zone districts. The price of paddy has fallen in Rangoon and Myitkyina, has risen sharply in Myingyan, Mandalay, Pakokku, Tharrawaddy and Toungoo; and slightly in five other districts.

Assam.—For week ending 17th October.—The weather is seasonable. Floods are subsiding in Nowgong. Harvesting of early and transplanting of late rice are nearly completed. The late rice crop has been damaged by insects in Sylhet and Goalpara. Lands are being prepared for the mustard crop. Prospects of sugarcane are indifferent and of tea good. Fodder is still scarce in places. Prices—common rice—Silchar 13 1-2 to 15, Sylhet 19 7-8, Dhubri, Gauhati, and Nowgong 16, Tezpur 13, Sibsagar 12 and Dibrugarh 11 1-2 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—For week ending 17th October.—Mysore: 1 inch 51 cents of rain fell during the week in the Civil and Military station. Good rain also fell in other parts of the State. Rain is needed in parts of Chitaldurg and Shimoga. Prices have risen in Bangalore, Hassan, Mysore, and Chitaldrug. The ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) crop has been harvested in parts of Kolar and Shimoga.

Coorg: Rainfall 1 inch 46 cents. The rice crop is in fair condition. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—For week ending 18th October.—Berar: The week has been rainless, except for a fall of 9 cents in the Ellichpur district. The weather is warm and prospects of the standing crops are fast deteriorating throughout the Province. Cotton-picking continues in places in the Akola, Bilaspur, Jalgaon and Ellichpur taluks, but only one picking is expected. Preparation of land for and sowings of the winter crops are generally at a standstill for want of rain. The fodder and water-supplies are inadequate. The average price of wheat is 7 3-4 and of jowar 10 1-4 seers per rupee. The number of persons employed on test works was:—Akola 13,592; Amraoti 6,821; Basim 1,914; Buldana 5,003; and Ellichpur 1,314. Total 28,644.

Hyderabad: Rainfall during the week 3 cents. The recent rainfall has benefited the standing autumn crops and prevented the spring seedlings from withering in 8 talukas, but elsewhere there has been no improvement in agricultural prospects. Drought still continues and has told heavily upon the standing crops and spring sowing operations are at a standstill. Harvesting of the autumn crops continues in parts but rain is most anxiously awaited throughout the Dominions. Grain exports on a large scale have been checked for the time being owing to a fall in prices in the importing districts. Cattle are badly off for want of pasturage and water, and supplies generally are not adequate to wants. Prices—wheat 6 1-3, coarse rice 7 and jowari 11 seers per current sicca ruppee.

Central India.—For week ending 18th October.—Slight rain fell in Malwa, but none elsewhere: it is badly needed in all Agencies. Agricultural operations are in progress in Gwalior, Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand but have been stopped in Indore. The crops are average to indifferent in Gwalior, Bhopal and Bundelkhand; bad in Baghelkhand and damaged in Indore. The jowar crop has withered in Malwa and is being used for fodder. The makka (Indian-corn) crop has also nearly all been lost. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand; indifferent in Gwalior and Bhopal; and bad in Malwa and Indore. Prices are below the normal in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, falling in Indore, and rising elsewhere. The price of jowar varies from 11 1-2 to 14 seers in Bundelkhand; 9 to 17 in Bhopal and 9 1-2 to 12 in Malwa, (No report received from Bhopal.)

Rajputana.—For week ending 18th October.—Slight rain fell in Mewar, Bundi and Deoli. Crops are in fair condition where irrigation has been possible. Land is being prepared for the spring crops, and sowings have commenced in parts. The condition of cattle is bad and fodder is very scarce. Prices are rising in six States, fluctuating in two and steady elsewhere. During the week 2,750 persons emigrated from Marwar, 1,526 from Ajmer-Merwara, and 4,623 from Jaisalmer. The numbers employed on relief works were:—In the Ajmer-Merwara district 69,778; Marwar 13,864; Tonk 793; Bundi 711; Bikaner 7,976; and Bhartpur 1,330. The numbers on ordinary works were:—in Merwara 100; in receipt of gratuitous relief—Ajmer-Merwara 1,698, Marwar 5,114, Bikaner 811, Bharatpur 135;—children fed in kitchens—Ajmer-Merwara 1,417; and persons employed on light work—4,000 in Shahpura: 430 persons were also gratuitously relieved by seths and landlords in Ajmer-Merwara. Prices—Ajmer 9 1-2, Beawar, 9 3-4, Tonk 12, Bikaner 7, Marwar 7 3-4, and Bharatpur 9 1-2 seers per rupee. Prospects continue unchanged.

Kashmir.—For week ending 17th October.—The weather continues fine. The autumn crops are being harvested. Prices continue below the normal. The price of rice is 27 seers per rupee.

Jammu Province.—For week ending 18th October. No rain fell during the week. Prices are still rising. Wheat is selling from 10 1-2 to 11 1-2 and maize 14 to 17 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is getting poor in the irrigated areas while they have totally withered up in the "kandi" tracts. Owing to the rains holding off the spring sowings have been greatly retarded. Rain is badly wanted throughout the Province and prospects are not favourable. Fodder is scarce and cattle are starving in the affected areas.

Nepal.—For week ending 14th October.—The mornings are foggy, the days fine and the nights are beginning to get cold. The lowland rice crops are suffering from want of moisture. The price of rice is 9 seers per rupee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 24th October, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·792
Temperature of the Air	degrees	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·0
Dew Point		74·6
Relative humidity of Air		0·746
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	88·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		78·9
General Directions of wind*		S, SE, NE, NW, NNW, SE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	218

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—OCTOBER 24.

10 p.m.	81·8

WEDNESDAY.—OCTOBER 25.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	84·4
2 p.m.	87·6
4 p.m.	86·6

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

FOR Londoners there is no need to describe the Lord Mayor's Show. For others we may say that it is a procession which is to be seen every 9th of November, when the new Lord Mayor takes office, and proceeds, attended by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common councilmen, with bands of music, and with banners flying of all the City Guilds, to the Exchequer Court to be sworn in. Then, at night, follows the Lord Mayor's annual banquet, in the Guildhall—a mighty deed of drinking and feeding.

Every year since 1501 have these gustatory festivities been held there—about 400 of them altogether.

What beasts of the field and birds of the air have gone to the manufacture of that long series of official feasts. Alas! for Time's fatal touch. They have passed into Limbo, and so have most of the men that ate them. Solemn and instructive thought?

And they ran into money withal. The cost of the Lord Mayor's Show, dinner included, is about £3,500,- of which his Lordship pays half and each sheriff ones fourth. Surely the Lord Mayor hath ways to spend his £10,000 a year—even if it is twice the salary of the Prime Minister.

Not all the people who march in the Lord Mayor's procession get a chance to put their legs under the tables at the Lord Mayor's banquet. Oh, no—nor anything like it. The elephants and camels are omitted, of course; and the policemen, the soldiers, the sailors, the beefeaters, etc., must content themselves with their ordinary rations, and a good job for them too.

Because the guests at the big feed will eat too much and drink too much. They always do. And then the miseries of the day after! Sharp indigestions, paroxysms of biliousness, awful "heads" and collapsed nerves are on the list. The Habitual Dyspeptics—at least half the honourable and distinguished company—groan under the onset of their Intimate Enemy and wish they had stopped outside with the parties who were not invited.

But the remedy that pulled them through last year (Mother Seigel's Syrup) soon sets matters to rights. The bowels are relieved of their load, the liver resumes work, the stomach digests the tough stuff that was so recklessly thrown into it, and they looked back at the Lord Mayor's banquet as Wellington looked at the French after the battle of Waterloo. Eat what you like but keep "Mother Seigel" close at hand.

THE attention of the Government of India having been called to the depleted condition of the Indian Medical Service in military employment, the question is being considered whether some of the twenty-seven officers at present employed with the mobilised field hospitals cannot be released in view of the urgent need of officers elsewhere.

THE small survey party which has been formed for making a survey of the territory ceded to the British Government in Kwangtung has sailed from Calcutta. It is under the charge of Mr. G. P. Tate, with a staff of European and Native assistants. The time that the survey will occupy is a matter of uncertainty at present. The work before the party includes a survey of the island of Hong Kong and others in its vicinity, and the town of Cowloon on the mainland.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—
FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to this advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue [to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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NOTES.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25.

A FURTHER extra allotment of Telegraphic Transfers was made in London yesterday, of Rs. 2,50,000, on Madras, at 1s. 4 5-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was still at 1s. 3 7-8d.

In Consols there was another drop yesterday of 3-16 per cent., to 103 7-8. French Rentes were stationary at 100 1-4; but Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25·27 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 112 1-2; and Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. lower, at £63 3-8. Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 26 11-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was unchanged at 58 1-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·86 3-4 dollars. Braziers' Copper was quoted at £83-15. Some £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,600,000 quarters, compared with 1,630,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

In Liverpool Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton declined 1-32d. yesterday, to 3 31-32d. per lb.; and American Arrivals 3 64d. in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 55-64d. and 3 13-16d. per lb. for October and February-March delivery, respectively. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, inclusive of 100 bales Surats; and the Imports, 33,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats and Arrivals quiet. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands remained in New York at 7 5-16 cents. per lb.; January Futures advanced 2 points, to 7·08 cents. per lb., and April 3 points, to 7·15 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 44,000 bales.

Our local cotton market is firm, with a fair enquiry chiefly from the mills. Shippers to-day bought 200 bales, and the mills 5,350 bales. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 215 1-2 per candy was quoted; for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, Rs. 170; "Good" Bhownugger, for May, Rs. 191.

WHEAT.—The market is dull in tone, with prices 2 annas lower.

SEEDS.—Prices are unchanged in a steady market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,961	bales.
Wheat	3,6711	cwts.
Linseed	3,574	,,
Rapeseed	1,299	,,
Gingellyseed	2,595	,,
Poppyseed	812	,,
Rice	33,578	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady.

EXCHANGE is quiet in tone at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was again dullness in the market with nothing of importance reported doing, and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-8d.	,,
Francs	1·72 1-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are slightly improved to-day at 94 15-16 for Cash and the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents; Threes remain at 90.

SHARES.—Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 5 lower; Volkart Press, Rs. 25; Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Rs. 150 in the first issue and Rs. 25 in the second; Bombay Flour, Rs. 25; and Port Canning Co., Rs. 2 1-2.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 10-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	103 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112½
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 3-8
Bar Silver	26 11-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.]

LONDON, OCT. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this afternoon.

SUEZ, OCT. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia arrived here from Colombo yesterday evening.

SUEZ, OCT. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here day before yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, OCT. 25.

Mail steamer Ballaarat, from Aden, arrived.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Nankin, 2,557 tons, Captain C Allen, cleared yesterday, for China, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinoor, 1,935 tons, Captain W S Corran, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J MacLean, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut and Mrs Wilkinson and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Page, Very-Capt J A Braddell, Hajee Mohomed Ebrahim, Mr F J Parrott, Mr and Mrs Abbass, Mr Abdool Hoosein Allibhoy, Mrs Hajee Mohomed Ebrahim and sister, Mrs F Athaide, Mr Mahadae, Messrs Dawood, Mahomed and Syed Abdoola, Mr J Miller, one clerk, and 65 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	City of London (Transport)	Scarff	Durban, Oct 9.
	Ellora (Transport)	Sharpe	Durban.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	R I M S Canning	Piffard	Vingorla.
	Nankin s	Allen	China.
	Kohinur s	Corran	Calcutta.

The steamer Assyria, Captain MacLean, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 25.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—60 cases confectionery W and A Graham and Co.
Clan Cameron s—18 cases whisky Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Scotia s—5 cases whisky B Smyth and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—7 cases tobacco manufactured Dinshaw Merwan and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—12 cases provision, 8 cases ham and 3 cases bacon Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 3 cases glass paper A M Essoofally; 4 cases photo material D M Dukle and Co; 2 cases cutlery Esmail Habib and Co; 15 cases confectionery D Dadabhoy; 250 hogsheads ale, Cutler Palmer and Co; 30 drums turpentine E A Hoosein; 3 casks glassware Ally Mohomed Vally and Co; 45 cases earthenware A M Sodder.
Carthage s—5 cases stationery Hussonally Abdoolally.
Caledonia s—3 cases whisky Phipson and Co.
Massilia s—7 cases confectionery D Cowasjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Dalmatia s—14 cases tobacco manufactured Damoder Ratansey.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lindinfels s—100 bales straw boards A. H. Rassoolbhoy; 200 casks glassware Moosa Ayoob.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rothenfels s—3 hogshead brandy D. Dadabhey.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—5 cases glass beads A Caderbhoy; 27 bales tissue paper A Vallibhoy; 3 cases glassware R Ditmar; 54 cases lamps Mohomed Bharmal; 2 cases glass bangles M. Umerbhoy; 25 bottles quick silver R. Jeewandass.
Vindobona s—3 cases lampware Mohomed Merally; 5 cases glassware Ahmed Hajee Moosa; 9 cases glassware A Mehler; 8 cases playing cards A Thomerbhoy; 5 cases glassware R Ditmar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 25th October, 1899.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Company—No. 4670 Vol C Brown and No. 4671 Vol S Jerome.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 26th October, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place to-day (Thursday):—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall compound)—At 6-45 a.m.; Instructions in Laying and at 8-45 p.m.; 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Headquarters)—At 8-15 p.m. 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TURKHUD—October 25, at Chowpatty, of typhoid fever, Dinanath Atmaram Turkhud, fifth son of the late Dr. Atmaram Pandurang.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

MEREDITH—September 21, at Chunar, George Fredrick Meredith, aged 64 years.

OLPHERT—October 21, at Simla, Thomas R Olphert, partner in Messrs Blacker & Co., Calcutta, aged 37 years.

TURNER—October 9, at Nagpur, from typhoid fever, Alice Maud, daughter of T M P Turner, Inspector of Police, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Dongargarh, aged 12 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1899.

OUR London correspondent's telegram yesterday lifted the veil which concealed events at Glencoe from the public gaze. The unexpected has happened. The overwhelming force of Boers has not shut in General Yule, or compelled him to surrender by incessant attacks. It simply suggested to that officer that, the position having become untenable, it would be as well to leave it and effect a junction with Sir George White at Ladysmith. It is quite true that General Joubert made a second attack on Glencoe on Friday. It was not successful, and it was not renewed. We are not as yet possessed of the casualties consequent on the fighting on Friday; these will come in due time. The Boer Commander-in-Chief then proceeded to surround the position and called up considerable reinforcements to that end. On Monday morning 9,000 Boers from the north, apparently from Laing's Nek and possibly Utrecht, and 3,000 from the south-west made a general advance, closing in upon Glencoe. The British General promptly decided that the time had come to abandon that position, and on Monday night, in the darkness, he succeeded in deceiving the vigilance of General Joubert. The rural simplicity of the Boer is strongly averse to fighting at night. He hates night-attacks and he keeps no lookout. When General Colley conceived the unfortunate idea of ascending and occupying Majuba Hill in 1881, he scaled its difficult heights in the darkness, while the Boers slept in full security at Laing's Nek, having no scouts or sentries on the alert. When the sun shone out in the morning, they looked up and saw that the British forces had crowned the summit of the hill. That was the first information they had of the operations carried on within a mile or two of a large force entrenched at Laing's Nek. On this occasion General Yule appears to have found no difficulty in marching out into the open, and he seems to have had little difficulty in evading the Boer force, far outnumbering his own, sleeping peacefully all around. After what must have been a very anxious as well as a hazardous march, General Yule had the atisfaction of joining hands with Sir George White on Tuesday evening. If the most ordinary military precautions had been taken by General Joubert and his staff, it is impossible that this march could have been effected without considerable loss, and possibly the destruction of the column. If pursued closely in the darkness, and continually attacked and fired upon, the resulting confusion would have made the undertaking well-nigh desperate, if not hopeless. British Officers can generally take the measure of their enemy, and General Yule completely outwitted the Boer Commander-in-Chief. He was ably assisted by the covering movement on the part of Sir George White, who moved out a strong force to cover his retirement on Ladysmith. It was this column, no doubt, that encountered the Boers on the Newcastle Road and defeated them. They found the enemy occupying an exceptionally strong position, from which they opened fire with one gun, but this the British artillery found no difficulty in silencing. Sir George White has occupied a strong ridge parallel with the enemy, and he wisely confined his efforts to preventing the Boers from attacking General Yule. We cannot attach much importance to the statement that numbers of the enemy have taken to flight. The experience of the military correspondent of the *Daily Graphic* reminds us that it is part of the well-known tactics of the Boers to disperse and occupy new positions, giving the idea that they had given way to the enemy. They simply improve their position and deceive their opponents. The same authority also bids us to discount the stories of the bad shooting of the Boers, and of the bursting of Mauser rifles. They are admirably armed, and they are carefully practised in the use of their weapons. They know nothing of barrack-yard drill, and of strict obedience to superior officers; but they are born soldiers, trained for centuries by nature herself on the African uplands. They understand perfectly the conditions under which they make war, and seem to act under an intuition or instinct in singling out points from which they can give the most trouble to the enemy while incurring the least danger to themselves.

Unfortunately the brief reference to Sir George White's despatch to the War Office on Tuesday does not mention the exact position which the Boers have occupied, and which he describes as exceptionally strong. Glencoe being now abandoned, and with Dundee also in the possession of the Boers, General Joubert will apparently turn his attention to Ladysmith and endeavour to do there what he successfully accomplished at Glencoe. It turns out to be perfectly true that the British wounded were left behind at Dundee—though why they should have been sent there, six miles from Glencoe, instead of being treated in field hospitals where they received their wounds, it is difficult to see. It was clearly impossible to take a considerable number of wounded along with a column which had to manœuvre in the darkness through a difficult country, where, at any time, they might be attacked by a superior force of the enemy. The step taken is in strict accord with military usage, sanctioned by the Convention of Geneva. In such cases the surgeons and medical attendants are left with the wounded, and remain under the protection of the force occupying the position abandoned, for one motive or another. On this point it is well to remember the statement of the most experienced of war correspondents, Mr. Archibald Forbes, that it will be impossible to give any succour, even first aid, to the wounded during the battles of the future, and that when night comes it will be quite impossible for the beaten forces, or for the victorious force, to waste any time on succouring the wounded. They must look after themselves and rely upon whatever provision for their aid may be provided by neutrals under the Geneva Convention.

Ladysmith now becomes the centre of military interest. As long as that position can be held it would be too hazardous for the Boers, even in their temporary pride of superior force, to march upon Maritzburg and Durban. If General Joubert compels the evacuation of Ladysmith, there is no force in South Africa that could guarantee the absolute safety of Maritzburg or even of Durban. The advantage of sweeping Natal, as the Burghers have been freely boasting, from Majuba to the sea, would be very considerable. But the time during which General Joubert will have the numerical superiority of force will come to an end in less than a month. With the exception of six transports, the whole of Sir Redvers Buller's force has now sailed from England to South Africa. After they are landed the numerical superiority will be on the side of the British forces, and things will take a totally different complexion. At present the war is confined to Natal, and is being fought out wholly in British territory. When the reinforcements arrive, the Boers will have to defend their own territory, and their movements will be closely circumscribed by the necessity of defending, in the first place, Johannesburg with its forts, and the capital Pretoria, which is also encumbered with powerful forts designed by German experts and supplied with heavy artillery. If they were wise they would act on the principle which induced the Russians at Sebastopol to sink their fleet so that they might devote their whole attention to the enemy in the field. It is not to be expected that President Kruger will consent to so drastic a measure. He will not burn Moscow to prevent the enemy making a lodgment in his capital. The same result may, however, be brought about by the success of the siege operations. Sooner or later forts, when attacked with superior artillery, must choose between surrender and being blown up. Up to the present the most serious and disquieting development has been the murderous mortality amongst the officers of British regiments. When one officer is slain for every three rank-and-file, it requires little arithmetic to show that two or three engagements on those terms would leave every corps absolutely useless as a fighting unit. The moral effect on any force of such a state of things is disastrous. The excuse of General Colley's cavalry, which fled down the hill at Laing's Nek, was that seeing their officers killed they thought the battle was lost. It is difficult to imagine any effectual remedy for such a state of things. Even were the number of officers attached to each corps doubled, the result would be practically the same; officers would be the first victims, the non-commissioned officers being the next. M. Bloch, the philosophic banker who wrote a remarkable book on future wars, which converted the Tsar to peace principles, pointed out that, according to the calculations of German and other Continental experts, every officer would be shot down in the first twenty minutes of the battle; that the rank-and-file would be then mown down by missiles coming from unseen enemies, propelled by smokeless powder; and that there would be no means available to the Generals of the Superior Staff of impressing any particular direction upon the inchoate and utterly-disorganized corps suddenly left without leaders. It really looks as if that forecast was not so wide of the mark as was supposed when M. Bloch drew attention to that unpleasant aspect of the wars of the future.

THE memoranda issued by the Bombay Land Records and Agricultural Department on the state of the cotton crops in the Presidency are anything but satisfactory reading. In the late and early districts there is a considerable diminution of the area under cotton as compared with the average, and the crops are reported to be only fair in a few districts, having largely suffered by the want of rain. Regarding the late districts, in Gujarat the area is 1 1-4 lakhs of acre, or only 20 per cent. of the corresponding normal area, and the crop is mostly confined to Broach and Surat, where its condition is fair. Elsewhere it is reported to be withering or to have withered for want of moisture. In the Gujarat States the area sown is 6 lakhs, or one-third of the average, the decrease being due to insufficiency of sowing rain. The crop is fair in Gohilwad, but it has withered in Jhalawad, and is perishing in other phaces. In the Karnatak, where the sowings have been favoured by late rain, the condition of the crop is reported to be fair to good, though the area under cotton is but 2 1-4 lakhs of acres, or 45 per cent. of the average. Sowings have recently been in progress in the Karnatak States, and here, where the area is 48,000 acres, the condition is also fair to good. In regard to Sind there is no report from Thar and Parkar, and elsewhere the area is nearly half-a-lakh of acres, or one-third of the average. The crop here is in a fair state. The second memorandum on the early crop of the Deccan shows the total area as 789,500 acres, or about 34 and 27 per cent., respectively, below last year's and the average area. In Khandesh, which accounts for 728,000 acres of the total Deccan crop, sowings were retarded by scanty early rains, and in places the first sowings failed, land being resown. There was very insufficient rain in August and only partial light showers during the second week of September, and as a result the crop is reported to have withered, or to be fast withering. Where the crop is alive, it is expected to give a very limited out-turn. In Nasik the area is about 27,000 acres, or 52 and 34 per cent., respectively, below last year's and the average, and is restricted to Nandgaon, Malegaon, and the Baglan Talukas. The decrease in area is due to deficient sowing rain, and, owing to the subsequent want of rainfall, the crop is reported to be withering. In Malegaon some of it has been ploughed up. The deficiency in area at Ahmednagar is 22 and 33 per cent. as compared with last year's and the normal, the present area being 32,500 acres. Although the condition of the crop was not good in August, the rainfall in the second week of September somewhat improved it; but the subsequent break has again impaired its condition. In places it has already perished. No cotton has been sown in Poona, Sholapur, Satara, and the States contribute jointly nearly 1,400 acres, but in Sholapur the crop has entirely withered. The reports altogether are very gloomy reading.

THE Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has so far ineffectually urged upon the British authorities the necessity for strong measures in dealing with the hordes of pirates who are operating in Kwangtung, and especially on the West River. It is estimated that there are no less than sixty thousand of them, and not only is trade paralysed, and wealthy Chinese traders held as fair game for capture and heavy ransom, but the pirates have practically taken complete control of large districts. Being well-armed they have ousted the local authorities, and making the most of their opportunities have not omitted to collect the duties and taxes themselves. Their proceedings have, indeed, the appearance of a pretty considerable rebellion. The Chinese authorities, either through disinclination or inability, seem powerless to restore order. Troops sent to quell a disturbance in the Saichiu District, where the robbers have waxed boldest, made no attempt to check the brigandage, but on the contrary slaughtered some thousands of harmless villagers, including large numbers of women and children. In these circumstances it is surely high time that the British Government should intervene to put an end to the evil. The Hongkong merchants suggested the despatch of a movable column to the districts infested, and the placing of armed vessels on the West River as a means of clearing out the piratical strongholds. A correspondent to a China paper supports these suggestions by advocating the placing of a man-o'-war on the river, well supplied with boats and launches. This vessel should be placed at the confluence of the North and West Rivers to restrict the movements of the robber gangs from and to their chief fastness at Saichiu. He also suggests the placing of a small vessel at Sinhing and another at Kumchick, which commands all the creeks in the lower delta, these smaller vessels likewise to be well-equipped with boats, and to have a steam-launch attached to each. A third small vessel, similarly supplied with boats, stationed near Kongwoon would complete the river guard necessary for the checking and eventual suppression of piracy. Pirates have, ere this, blockaded Canton, but it is to be hoped that the British Government will not wait for a repetition of history in this respect before deciding to sweep away this newer Chinese terror.

The Hon'ble Mr. James arrived in Bombay from Mahableshwar yesterday morning by the same train, in which the Governor came.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee a letter from residents of Bazar Gate Street complaining of a scanty supply of water was considered. The letter had been referred to the sub-committee appointed on the subject, and consideration of it was deferred till next week. As a member of the sub-committee, Dr. Viegas stated that arrangements had been made for an extra supply of water to the residents of the Fort and Colaba wards. Two similar representations were referred to the sub-committee for report.

RINDERPEST has broken out in the model cattle camp at Ahmedabad. Several of the animals have died, and twelve others have been attacked with the malady. Every precaution is being taken to prevent a spread of the disease, but funds are running short, and this just when medicines and extra establishments are necessary. The cause of the outbreak is in some quarters believed to be due to the unwitting purchase of animals which had been driven down from Sind where rinderpest has long been raging.

A GLOOM has been cast over Meerut station by the sudden death of Mrs. Churcher, wife of Colonel Churcher, on Monday. The deceased lady was apparently quite well on Saturday evening, and was driving about. On getting home she complained of a little dizziness, and the Colonel helped her into her room, when she quietly passed away. The cause was apparently heart disease.

AT an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Yokohama Specie Bank, held on the 9th of September, it was decided that the capital should be increased by *Yen* 12,000,000, thus raising it to *Yen* 24,000,000; that the new shares issued be allotted to the shareholders on the register on the 31st of December, 1899, at the face value of *Yen* 100 each; that on each of these New Shares *Yen* 50, be paid in March, 1900; and that the balance be called up when the board of directors deems it necessary to do so.

THE first general memorandum on this season's rice crop in Bengal, Madras, and Lower Burma states that the condition of the crop generally was good at the date of report, and with some rain in Bengal and the continuance of the rain which has been falling in Madras, the result would leave little to be desired. The area sown was larger than the average in Burma and Bengal, but somewhat smaller in Madras. In Bengal the areas sown are winter rice, 31,349,600 acres; autumn rice 7,548,900 acres; total 38,898,500 acres. In Burma there are 6,021,909 acres sown and in Madras 3,208,000 acres. In Burma the crop is in good condition and prospects are quite satisfactory. The contraction of the area in Madras was due to the absence of rain in June and July and to the scanty fall in the following months. The crop is in fair to good condition, except in parts of Ganjam and Malabar, and prospects are hopeful considering that the rain of the north-east monsoon is falling in normal quantity and distribution. In Bengal excessive rain from the end of June to August flooded the low lying lands, interfering with transplantation on areas prepared for winter rice, and injuring the growing crop. But the conditions made some compensation possible by sowing rice on high lands where rice is not ordinarily grown; consequently the restriction in the area put under the great winter rice crop was trifling. The weather has been favourable since the beginning of September, and present prospects are good. The yield of winter rice was estimated at 95 per cent. of the average, or a full average with rain in October, which has fallen since the date of the report. The less important autumn rice crop is estimated at 85 per cent. of a full crop.

THE report just issued by the Madras Department of Land Records and Agriculture in reference to this year's paddy crop states that owing to the almost entire failure of the usual rainfall of the south-west monsoon during June and July over a large portion of the Presidency and the light rainfall subsequently in many places, the statistics of the area sown or planted with paddy in ryotwari villages up to the end of September show a falling off of about 10 per cent. on the area usually reported to have been planted by that date. This falling off is common to all parts of the Presidency, except the Central Districts, where the normal area, which is materially greater than the area planted last year, is reported to have been put in owing chiefly to the fact that during April and May last there was exceptionally heavy rain which enabled the ryots to sow a wider area with a hot weather. The same cause enabled the ryots to plant a larger area than usual in Madura and Tinnevelly, but in the other "Southern" district—Tanjore—there is a very large and serious deficiency, owing to the phenomenal failure of water in the Cavery up to August, which has greatly retarded planting. The total area planted is 3,208,000 acres, or about 400,000 acres less than usual for the corresponding date; but it is far too early to forecast the probable area for the year, and much must depend on the character of the north-east monsoon rainfall. At tion supplies are deficient in many localities. The crop at present is, however, in fair or good condition present the prospects thereof are hopeful, but irriga- except in parts of Ganjam and Malabar, but the earlier plantings are not likely to yield very satisfactorily.

COLONEL ABBOTT will assume command of the Malakand Brigade in the beginning of November, when Colonel Kelly goes as Colonel on the Staff to Sialkote.

ON a requistion from Home a veterinary field hospital fully equipped is being despatched from India to South Africa.

BY an Act of the Bengal Council entitled the Inland Emigrants' Health Act, 1889, provision is made for securing proper arrangements with a view to guarding against sickness and mortality among labourers recruited otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882, on their way to Assam from Lower Bengal, the operation of the enactment being, of course, confined to the latter Province. It is proposed now to repeal that Act and to replace it by an Act of the Governor General's Council capable of application to any part of British India. This Bill has been prepared accordingly, and its provisions are intended also to supplement the new provisions which have, with the object of facilitating emigration to the labour-districts, been included in another Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to such emigration, which it is proposed to introduce simultaneously in the Supreme Council.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam, in the official report of his recent tour, pays a well-deserved compliment to the Assam tea-planter. Mr. Cotton says:—"It seemed to me that the tea-plantations were if I may use the expression, on a happier footing than they used to be in former years, as if the improvement in the financial prospects of tea cultivation had communicated itself to every part of the industry. The coolies looked happy well and contented and for the most part appeared on excellent terms with their masters; these, too, as if they had become more hopeful and more satisfied with their position, seemed to think more about making themselves comfortable; their houses were better kept, pains had been taken to attach good vegetable gardens to them, and here and there pretty flower gardens were making their appearance. Tea-planting certainly never appeared to me in so inviting an aspect before.

IN quiet times, with the Reichsrath in working order and the nationality feud in the background, the Cabinet gazetted to-day, said the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* on Oct. 3, would have every chance of transacting the business of State satisfactorily. There is no lack of talent; indeed, two or three of the new Ministers are men of no ordinary ability, justifying the confidence of the Crown and the country. Unfortunately, the situation in Austria is without precedent. It is one of moral anarchy, which has only been rendered possible by the prolonged absence from power of a strong Government. The strife between the Germans and Czechs has unquestionably been intensified, embittered, and turned to account by Clericalism. In Hungary, where the same evil agency has attempted to do its worst, the extent of the mischief it wrought was limited, as it was kept in check and finally defeated by a strong Government, whose action was tacitly countenanced by a patriotic episcopacy. There has been no strong Government in Austria since Count Taaffe, but Heaven knows that his long term of office did little to hinder the increase of Clerical influence in the domain of politics. The political priest flourished under the Taaffe regime, and Anti-Semitism was rather encouraged than restrained. Count Taaffe's successors, including the present Ministry, inherited the overwhelming consequences of the immunity which has so long been given to the agents of the Jesuit *camarilla* and the exceptional opportunities afforded them by the vicious system of playing off one nationality against the other.

THE output of new steamers on the Clyde during September aggregates 46,000 tons, and is the biggest yet recorded in this month of the year. The six largest vessels average 5,000 tons each. For the nine months the total launchings amount to 330,000 tons, representing 182 ships, as compared with a tonnage of 300,000 for 200 vessels during the corresponding time of 1898. Aproximately fresh bookings in course of the four weeks stand good for 40,000 tons, being a very marked increase on the figures that have been furnished for any recent month. The excess of tonage floated over that apparent in new orders is naturally effecting a gradual depletion of the yards, and but for the amount of lost time this season being more than was anticipated when the concession of weekly pays was made to the men, the quantity of work on hand would be smaller. As it is, unless the improvement in new placing holds, the year will not end so hopefully as it opened. During all the while owners have been holding off, prices of materials have persistently gone up, and present rates do not compare at all favourably with those that ruled when the shrinkage in ordering activity was first remarked on.

THE report on the production of coal in the United States in 1898 has just been completed by Mr. E. W. Parker, statistician of the Division of Mineral Resources of the United States Geological Survey. From that exhaustive document it appears that the total production of coal in the States in 1898 was 196,405,953 gross tons, the value of which at the mines was 208,000,850 dols. The production in 1897 was 178,769,344 gross tons, the increase last year therefore being 17,636,609 tons, or nearly 10 per cent. This increase consisted almost entirely of bituminous coal, the quantity being 16,948,248 tons. The total production of bituminous coal in 1898 was 148,742,878 gross tons, against 131,794,630 gross tons in 1897. The output of Pennsylvania anthracite in the former year was was 47,633,075 gross tons, against 46,974,714 tons in the latter year. In 1898 Pennsylvania mined nearly 54 per cent. of the total production of coal in the United States. Illinois, West Virginia, Ohio, and Alabama followed in the foregoing order of quantitative production.

NOTHING is konwn regarding the actual date of the commencement of the operations against the Khalifa or of any details connected therewith. The Khalifa is believed to have with him a force of 10,000 men. It is still regarded as unlikely that any British troops will be employed. It is probable that the troops engaged will include four battalions of Soudanese infantry now at Omdurman—namely, the 9th battalion, under Major Doran; the 11th battalion, under Major Matthews; the 12th battalion, under Captain Sloman; and the 13th battalion, under Major Maxse. Opinions differ as to the probable duration of the operations, but it is pointed out that the chief difficulty will be that of transport. Large purchases of camels are being made. It is said that no cavalry will be employed, and that the artillery will be under the command of Major Peake. The portion of the Seaforth Highlanders now at Omdurman will help to garrison that place. The troops will be conveyed by river from Omdurman to a base on the White Nile beyond Deum, whence they will march across country to the Khalifa's stronghold at Jebel Gedir.

THE ships lying windbound in the Downs and a number of visitors who were out fishing on Sept. 29, off Deal had a curious and, while it lasted, unpleasant and exciting experience. The sky was overcast and threatening, but there seemed no immediate danger of a storm until about nine o'clock, when a stiff breeze suddenly sprang up from the south, raising a heavy swell, and bringing up from the direction of the French coast a whirlwind. As it swept across the sea the wind quickly gathered up a column of water some twenty to thirty feet high, and, spreading as it tore along, threatened to upset anything that came in its way. The mass caught one schooner end on, swung her completely round, but her anchor fortunately held. Then, diverging a little, it made for a cluster of small boats in which were a number of visitors fishing. The cry went round for everybody to lie down, though whether this would have saved any boat that was struck is doubtful. But just at the critical moment the whirlwind turned aside and, passing within a few yards of where our correspondent sat, rushed by with the noise of an express train away to the north. Some of the fishermen suggested that it was a submarine boat, and the course steered by the mass of water when the small boats seemed doomed rather lent clour to the theory.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN NATAL.

EVACUATION OF GLENCOE.

A HAZARDOUS NIGHT MARCH.

GENERAL YULE RETIRES ON LADYSMITH.

THE WOUNDED LEFT AT DUNDEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 24, 7-50 p.m.

General Joubert made an attack on Glencoe on Friday, which did not succeed. It was not renewed; but the Boer Commander-in-Chief proceeded to surround the position, and did so effectually, making it untenable. On Monday, nine thousand Boers from the North and three thousand from the South-West made a general advance, closing in upon the position.

General Yule decided to abandon Glencoe, and withdrew his forces on Monday night. He succeeded in giving General Joubert the slip. He evaded the Boers, whose night-patrolling is not effective, joining hands with Sir George White near Ladysmith, on Tuesday evening, after an arduous and difficult march, the Commander-in-Chief coming out to meet him.

Incidentally Sir George White defeated a force of Boers on the Newcastle Road on Tuesday.

The concentration at Ladysmith strengthens that position, but the abandonment of Glencoe and Dundee leave the Boers in practical possession of a considerable part of Natal, threatening the communications with Durban. This so far realises General Joubert's prediction when he told Mr. Bennett-Burleigh, the "Telegraph" correspondent, just before the breaking-out of the war, that he did not contemplate a surprise but that the plan of operations would give the Boers the command of Natal from Laing's Nek to Glencoe.

It was impossible to bring away the wounded in a retreat by night, evading the enemy. They were, therefore, left at Dundee. The surgeons and ward attendents remain with them and will receive the protection of the Boer Government under the provisions of the Geneva Convention.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GENERAL YULE'S STRATEGIC MOVEMENT.

LONDON, OCT., 24.

It is officially announced that General Yule is retiring in order to effect a junction with General White, and that he arrived last evening all well at Waschbank River without seeing the enemy.

SUCCESSFUL ACTION BY GENERAL WHITE.

General White to-day fought a successful action with a Free State force between Ladysmith and Newcastle, and expected to join hands with General Yule this evening.

GENERAL WHITE'S COVERING MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 25 2-25 a.m.

A telegram has been received from General Sir George White, dated Ladysmith last evening, in which he states that he has moved out a strong force to cover General Yule's movement on Ladysmith.

The Boers, he adds, who are occupying an exceptionally strong position, opened fire with one gun which the British Artillery silenced.

The British have occupied a strong ridge parallel with the enemy.

General White says that he had confined his efforts to preventing the enemy from attacking General Yule.

Numbers of the enemy, he says, have taken to flight.

GENERAL YULE'S FORCE SAFE.

An official statement was read in the Commons to-night regarding the expected effecting of a junction between General White's and General Yule's forces, and was received with cheers. It has relieved the great anxiety which existed.

General Yule reports that all his wounded are doing well.

SIR WILLIAM MACCORMAC GOES TO SOUTH AFRICA.

The Government has accepted the services of the eminent surgeon Sir William MacCormac, who goes out to join Sir Redvers Buller's force in South Africa.

TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

With the exception of six transports, the whole of Sir Redvers Buller's force has sailed.

THE SITUATION AT KIMBERLEY.

OCT. 25.

News from Kimberley, dated last Sunday at midday, states that all are well there.

Latest advices state that large Boer Commandos are advancing on Kimberley.

THE BOERS ANNEX BECHUANALAND AND WEST GRIQUALAND.

A Proclamation has been issued by the Boers annexing Bechuanaland and Griqualand West to the Transvaal, and all territory north of the Orange River to the Free State.

A British counter-Proclamation issued warns all British subjects that their status will be unchanged thereby.

POSSIBLE FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

The British Naval preparations, which are being made, remain unexplained.

It is inferred that they are to counteract any possible foreign move.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

NAMES OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 25.

The following is a copy of a telegram from the General Officer Commanding at Natal to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India:—

Ladysmith, 24th October.—The following are the casualties amongst the troops of my Command sent from India:—

AT DUNDEE.
On 19th October.

Killed—Lieutenant-Colonel Sherston;—wounded severely—Captain F. L. Adam.

AT ELANDSLAAGTE.
On 21st October,

21st Battery, Royal Field Artillery—Wounded, Capt. Campbell, severely; Lt. Manley, severely; 13415 Gr. Albert Smith, severely; 91248 Gunner Alfred Pound, severely; 18125 Gunner Henry Brown, slightly.

42nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery—Wounded, 781 Gunner Wilhelm Holman, severely; 91284 Gunner Henry Brown, severely; 90469 Driv. Ernest Dainty, slightly.

1st Battn., Devonshire Regiment—Severely wounded—2nd-Lieuts Gunning, Hayley, and Greene; 2944 Corporal James Sims, 3783 Lce.-Corporal William Andrews, Privates 4081 Spencer Streeter, 4148 Edward Sutton, 4523 Henry Thompson, 4953 Francis Filke, 3914 William Stevens, 4712 Thomas Gedams, 4792 John Josland, 4820 Witham Edwards, 4452 John Powney, 4868 James Wilkins, 4617 William Jefferies, 3767 William Gleddon, 4297 Henry Marks, 4729 Albert Spean, 4041 William Ackland, 5237 Henry Dunkell, 4743 James Nichols, 4416 Henry Salmon, 3130 William Slade, and 4544 Samuel Tottle.

Slightly wounded—Captain W. M. Lafone; Privates 4256 William Cowlen, 4040 Frederick Redwood, 4870 Walter Pankhurst, 4372 John Keen, 4714 James Palmer, 4701 Charles Devette, and 1806 Harry Osmond.

2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders—Killed, Major H. W. D. Denne, Lieutenant C. G. Monro, 2nd-Lieutenant J. G. D. Murray; Sergeants 2899 John Raffan, 4920 Henry Demune, 4969 William Middleton; Corporals 5096 James Traynor, 6374 James Moir; Privates 4031 George Duncan, 5020 James Nichol, 5244 Ernest Neiass, 4539 Thomas Norkett, 6437 John Bonner, 4330 Robert Hall, 5402 Andrew Provan, 5565 John Reid, 5093 George Will, 5169 James Guest, 5580 Angus Chisholm, 5104 Stephen Hay, 6326 Alexander Logan, 5367 James McCabe, 5135 Edward Printy.

Wounded—Lieutenant-Colonel Dick-Cunyngham, severely; Major Harry Wright, severely; Captain J. Haldane, bullet-wound in the leg, severely; Captain Arthur Buchanan, severely; Lieutenant M. MeikleJohn, severely; Lieutenant L. B. Bradbury, severely, died yesterday; Lieut. C. W. Findlay, severely; Lieut. J. B. Gillatt, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders (attached), severely; 2nd-Lieut. J. A. Campbell, severely, died on 23rd; Lieut A. A. Hennessy, 3rd Batn., severely.

N.-C. Os and Men.—7711 Sergeant-Major Etelham Robertson, 5438 Pipe-Major Charles Dunbar, 1940 Color-Sergt. James Morris; Sergeants—3614 Arthur Bunness; 3504 Henry Powell, 3927 William Moir, 3625 Peter Stewart; Corporals—5122 John Murphy, 5903 Alexander Watson, 5662 Kenneth MacLeod, 5127 Robert Falconer; Lance-Corporals—3084 James Scott, 4794 Archibald Fricker, 6234 Henry Turner, 4967 David Spalding, 6172 James Wakham; Privates—5659 Alexander Donald, 6373 James Donaldson, 5624 James Dutch, 5156 John Henderson, 5824 James Inglis, 6372 Robert Kerr, 4608 William State, 6614 Alfred Wyles, 6190 David Armstrong, 4734 Alexander George, 5889 William Gordon, 6504 James Anderson, 5136 Peter Brown, 6548 William Forbes, 5905 Peter McQueen, 4433 Henry Marsden, 5987 Henry Mollock, 4775 Henry Stewart, 3379 Henry Males, 5948 George Fowler, 6044 Alexander Nelson, 5249 Robert Seals, 5959 Harry Slapley, 6065 Samuel Twyford, 5326 James Kane, 5167 Patrick Kelly, 5480 James Mundie, 4605 David Todd, 5216 Daniel Weir, 6406 William Hawthorne, 6150 William Lockesly, 430 James Willmot, 6410 William Allan, 6072 Alexander Forest, 4821 Alexander Farrel, 6155, James Day, 4274 James Pater, 4862 George Sutherland, 5877 Alexander Scott, 3389 Robert Crumley, 6213 David Johnstone, 6309 Alexander Taylor, 6577 Henry Davidson, 5482 David Barr, 6048 Thomas Craig, 6186 Alexander Robertson, 5769 William Burgess, 5791 Alexander McMurdo, 6137 William Johnston, 5115 James Torrance, 5095 Donald Simpson, 6279 Gowan Begg, 5193 John Cavanagh, 5712 James Kelley (died on 23rd), 4890 James Rennie, 6324 Robert Spence, 4403 Henry Speight, 5578 Thomas Williamson, 4841 John Boyd, 4986 Johnstone, 5142 Donald McGregor, 6648 Henry Thompson, 5176 E. O'Neil, 4176 Thomas McArthur, 5905 Robert Greig, 5100 Robert McKandrick, 5833 William Reid, 6063 David McCombie.

Missing—Privates 5014 Robert Dale, 5647 William Mutch, and 4516 Edward Ellis.

A VETERINARY FIELD HOSPITAL FOR NATAL.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 25.

The Veterinary Field Hospital, which is going to Natal, arrived by train from Murree this evening, and will embark on the steamer Congella on Saturday.

ARRIVAL OF THE VIRAWA AT DURBAN.

The transport Virawa, which sailed from Bombay on the 8th instant with one squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards, arrived at Durban yesterday, all well.

SERVICE ITEMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 25.

The Government of India have sanctioned the substitution of the designation "Departmental Officers with Honorary Rank" for the present title of "Honorary Commissioned Officers."

Major Guilding, D. A. A. G., Sind District, proceeds Home on eight months' leave, on private affairs, on the 1st proximo.

Captain Sclater-Booth, 23rd Field Battery, R.A., becomes Orderly Officer to the Brigadier-General for Royal Artillery, Madras, during the ensuing winter.

PLAGUE MEASURES IN POONA AND KIRKEE.

An additional grant of Rs. 14,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of India to meet the expenditure by the military authorities on plague measures during the current year at Poona and Kirkee, where the provision of seven Larymore Boilers for the use of troops is also now sanctioned.

LEAVE RULES FOR INDIAN MARINE AND R. E OFFICERS.

The Government of India has ruled that Indian Marine Officers serving under the Leave Rules of 1884 are not entitled to accumulate three months' privilege leave.

It is authoritatively ruled that R. E. officers serving in the P. W. D. may be granted three months' leave to enable them to prepare for each of the three examinations which have to be passed to qualify for military promotion.

DISTURBANCE AMONG THE MALIKDIN AFRIDIS.

A small disturbance is reported amongst the Malikdin Afridis, where one Mir Hassan has exterminated the whole family of a rival tribesman. The clan thereupon raised a lashkar and destroyed the house and crops of the muderer, the lashkar losing one man killed, and one wounded, in the operations. The clan has now imposed a fine of a thousand rupees on anyone harbouring Mir Hassan.

REMOUNTS FROM PERSIA.

Another party of Peshin horse-dealers have reached Bostan from Meshed with a number of excellent remounts.

CHITRAL RELIEFS.

The Chitral Reliefs may now be looked upon as successfully completed, the relieved troops having reached Sado, which is only one march from Chakdara, unmolested.

SWATIS BUYING UP RIFLES, GOVERNMENT PERMITTING.

A number of stolen Martinis and Sniders in the possession of the Targiri tribe, Gilgit, are now finding their way into the hands of the natives of Swat by purchase. With a view to keeping them out of harm's way an experiment is being tried by the British authorities of permitting selected levies to buy them for their own use, and to be used in the service of Government.

WAZIRISTAN QUIET.

No further developments have taken place in connection with the gathering of tribesmen in Waziristan, and the disturbance in that region seems to be blowing over.

MILITARY OFFICERS FOR PLAGUE AND FAMINE DUTY.

Captain Shewell, 23rd Bombay Infantry, and Creagh, 21st Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant Holbrooke, 24th Bombay Infantry, are posted for famine duty in the Central Provinces; and Lieutenants Browne, 12th Bombay Infantry, and Dalgliesh, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, and Coldstream, 10th Bengal Lancers, for plague duty in Bombay.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT, C. I.

Lieutenant Bigg-Wither, 7th Bombay Infantry, becomes Boundary Settlement Officer, Central India.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW OF LAST YEAR'S REPORT.

The Government Resolution on the work of the Meteorological Department last year is published, in which acknowledgment is made of the good work done by Mr. Eliot and his assistants, and of the Provincial Reporters; also of the valuable help given by those who contributed observations. Ample and early definite warning, the Resolution adds, was given of all more important storms which visited the Indian Coasts during the year, while forecasts for longer periods were upon the whole fairly in accordance with facts.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 25.

Tuesday's Vital Statistics show ten fresh cases of plague, but no deaths. Ten deaths on previous dates were brought to light that day, bringing the totals from 14th April 1898 to 2,196 seizures and 2,034 deaths. The mortality on Tuesday from all causes was 55 against 54, the average of the past five years.

CROP PROSPECTS IN BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

General heavy rain, noticed in last week's report, fell in Bengal Proper and in Orissa. In Bengal it did considerable good to the standing corps, which are now sure to be at least fair, and in most districts good.

Orissa, Cuttack, and Balasore will have excellent crops, and Puri and Angul will be greatly benefited. In the Chota Nagpur Division continued drought is causing injury to rice and the crop is expected to be poor. In the Patna Division it is injuring unirrigated upland rice, and retarding the sowing of the spring crops. Prices generally are steady in Orissa, and in Chota Nagpur they are somewhat easier than before. Cattle disease is reported from a few districts. Fodder is generally sufficient.

CRICKET AT PATIALA.

PATIALA vs. PARSIS.

PATIALA, OCT. 25.

The return cricket match between the above teams was commenced to-day. The Maharaja won the toss and sent in Mistri and Brockwell to face the bowling of Driver and Bulsara. Patiala scored 184; Brockwell making 5; Mistri, who played a patient innings, lasting half-an-hour, scored 13; Hearne made 59, in which there were six fours. Mehta went in ninth wicket down and scord 43 rapidly, which included seven fours; Tarachand played steadily and made 26; Lungrana made a beautiful catch with one hand. Homi Kanga kept wicket well. Bulsara took seven wickets for 55, Driver two for 44, and Kharas two for 24.

The Parsis commenced their venture by sending in Homi Kanga and Patel against Brockwell and Hearne. They scored 54 with three wickets down, of which Patel made 16. Homi Kanga remained in for an hour and-a-half and exhibited correct cricket. A very good ball of Mehta's had him. He scored 20. Mehta bowled well, taking three wickets. Billimoria showed smart fielding in the slips. The umpires were Tapia and Matadin.

The match will be resumed to-morrow (Friday.)

PLAGUE IN POONA,

A VERY MARKED DECREASE

POONA, OCT. 25.

There were 10 cases and 10 deaths in the City today, the total mortality being 21: in the Cantonment one case, suburban area nil, and in the district 25 cases and 17 deaths.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., Private Secretary, arrived here yesterday morning, from Mahableshwar, by the ordinary train and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. The arrival was private. A few officials and gentlemen assembled at the station to meet his Excellency, amongst those present being Mr. F. Woodburn, I.C.S., Plague Commissioner and Acting Chief Secretary to Government; Brigadier General F. Ventris, C.B., Commanding the Bombay-District; Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay; Major C. P. Triscott, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District; Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police; Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government, in the Revenue Department; Rao Bahadur Virchund Deepchund, C.I.E., and Mr. Vajeyshunker Gowrishunker. His Excellency shook hands with those present, and then in company of his Private Secretary drove to the Secretariat, where he is putting up during his temporary stay in Bombay. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce his Excellency's arrival. Lord Sandhurst leaves Bombay to night for Ahmedabad.

INSTRUCTIONS have been given for the adoption by Lancer regiments of an improved method of attaching the lance to the saddle when men are acting dismounted, and the saddles of the Royal Dragoons, who, like other Dragoon regiments, are partially armed with lances, are now being altered in accordance with the change. The Royals are one of the regiments nominated for South African service.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

(From the Australian papers.)

London, Oct. 8.

PRINCE CHRISTIAN VICTOR, a grandson of the Queen, with 1,600 troops belonging to the Army Service Corps, embarked at Southampton yesterday for South Africa.

General Cronje, who has been appointed General Commanding the western frontier of the Transvaal, is concentrating six thousand Boer troops and artillery at Ramathlabama, a post adjacent to the Bechuanaland frontier.

General Cronje has warned the British authorities at Mafeking that he will invade British territory directly a shot is fired in Natal.

The "Spectator" refers in highly commendatory terms to the offers of the Australian colonies to send troops to the Transvaal. These colonies, it remarks, realise that they are partners in the Empire and not mere dependencies that are ready to drop from the parent stem when ripe. Very rightly, the *Spectator* continues, these colonies are ready and willing to resist all attempts to disintegrate British South Africa, which is one of the bolts rivetting the Empire.

Perth, Oct. 9.

His Excellency the Governor, (Sir Gerard Smith) received, on Saturday morning, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Joseph Chamberlain) a reply to the communication that had been despatched on behalf of the Government of this colony, offering to supply a contingent of 125 men for service in the Transvaal in the event of war. Mr. Chamberlain's reply was in the following terms:—

"London, October 6th.

"To His Excellency the Governor of Western Australia, Perth.

"Her Majesty's Government highly appreciates the patriotic spirit shown by the resolution of the Legislative Assembly, and will gladly accept one unit consisting of 125 men, one captain, and three subalterns, on terms communicated to the Governor of South Australia. Request him to repeat my telegram of 3rd October.

(Signed) JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN."

The Governor of South Australia has been communicated with, and it is expected that during today a telegram will be received from him giving the terms of Mr. Chamberlain's communication.

The military authorities have, in accordance with the decision of the Government, issued a notice inviting volunteers for service in the Transvaal. It is expected that the list will be completed by to-morrow and be sent in to the Government on Wednesday.

Adelaide, Oct. 8.

Colonel Stuart has issued instructions to the commanding officers to send on the names of the volunteers for active service in the Transvaal not later than Tuesday in this week. The age limits are placed between 21 and 35. The volunteers must pass a strict medical examination, and, as far as possible, must be single and good rifle shots.

Turnbull and Co. have secured orders from the Imperial Government direct for 30,000 sacks of oats.

Wellington, Oct. 8.

A number of men from the permanent artillery will probably form part of the Transvaal contingent. There is no lack of volunteers from this quarter.

London, Oct. 9.

The N. S. W. Lancers appeared at the Alhambra and during an interval sang "Soldiers of the Queen," the orchestra accompanying, and there was a great cheering and waving of handkerchiefs,

P. A. Cronje, the Transvaal Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was recently appointed to the command of 2,000 Boers near Malmani, has been appointed general in command on the Western frontier of the Transvaal. He is concentrating 6,000 men with artillery near the British camp which has been formed under Major Vivian at Ramathlabama in the Bechuanaland protectorate. Cronje has warned the town of Mafeking that he will invade it directly a shot is fired on the Natal frontier,

General O'Beirne, the Irish-American agitator, has been appointed the Transvaal representative in America, but Mr. McKinley refuses to recognise him on the ground that he is an American citizen, The Boers who were in the vicinity of the Buffalo River have retired leaving only the patrols. Material sufficient to re-build the railway bridges is being sent to South Africa. It is reported that the Orange Free State has seized 800 tons of coal belonging to the Cape Government. Mr. Schreiner has promised to inquire into the matter.

THE BOER PLANS CHANGED.

(From the *Natal Mercury*, Oct. 9.)

Glencoe Camp, Oct. 10.

Drum-head services were held in camp to-day by the Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian ministers. Father Murray has been attached to the Dublin Fusiliers and will accompany them wherever they may go.

The visit of Lucas Meyer and Commandant Botha to Vryheid is believed to be not unconnected with important modifications of the Boer plans which may be regarded as a compromise between those who wish to enter Natal immediately, and those who are desirous of remaining entirely on the defence. The compromise is understood to be to the effect that no invasion of Natal territory shall take place unless Great Britain declines to agree to remove her troops further away from the Transvaal border, or continues to send and land reinforcements. If England declines to accede to the Boer requests then the Transvaal Government will regard the refusal as equivalent to a declaration of war and act accordingly.

The Boer plan in such an event is believed to be to at once occupy Laing's Nek, make an attempt to come in by the small drifts on the New Republic border, and attempt to seize Dundee while simultaneous forward movements will be made at Mafeking, but it is questionable if Free Staters will agree to a similiar movement via Van Reenen.

BOERS THROWING UP ENTRENCHMENTS.

Newcastle, Oct. 8 (Reuter's Special).—At Charlestown it is said this morning that General Joubert has returned either to Volksrust or Sand Spruit. Mr. Escombe did not go beyond Charlestown. Boers are on Pogweni. It would appear that they were observed through glasses from Mount Prospect, throwing up entrenchments at the base of the mountain.

A large number of natives passed through from the Rand yesterday, and more are expected this morning. Lieut. Gage, of the Carbineers, returned by the up-mail. Several men in the town are volunteering to join the Carbineers. Nearly all women and children have left, and the town is very quite.

STRENGTHENING SAND SPRUIT CAMP.

Glencoe Camp, Oct. 7.—Latest reports from Sand Spruit are to the effect that the strength of the Boer camp has been greatly increased during the past day or two, and that men are still coming in from different districts. A number of leading Pretoria officials have joined, and at the heardquarter staff there are frequent consultations with leading commandants. Communications are daily being received from Pretoria, and everyone expects some important movement to take place next week. General Joubert and members of the Executive are still against taking up the offensive, but a strong party is urging an immediate swoop down on Natal. They maintain that England has virtually declared war already by bringing troops to Glencoe, landing thousands of others in Durban, and calling out the Natal volunteers, and that to wait longer is but to exhibit weakness and give the enemy an advantage which will be difficult to recover. It is expected, however, that when the British ultimatum comes to hand, even General Joubert and the Executive will give in to the forward party, and that an advance will at once be made, in which case Natal will be attacked from various points.

There are several suspected Transvaal spies in Dundee, but their movements are closely watched. One was inquired after from Ladismith by wire yesterday, and he has since been shadowed.

KICKED TO DEATH BY BOERS.

MURDEROUS RUFFIANS.

Glencoe Camp, Oct. 8 (Reuter's Special).—A gentleman just arrived here from the Rand, *via* Delagoa Bay, reports that Mr. J. H. Langham, well known in mining circles on the West Rand, and connected with the South African League, was murderously attacked by Boers and kicked. Despite the efforts of Lieut. Van Zyl of the Z.A.R. police he was so severely injured that he died soon after being admitted to the hospital at Krugersdorp.

STATE OF THE RAND.

THE PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Johannesburg Oct 7 (Special).—Goverment has taken over the Wanderers' Buildings for storage purposes. Government will store large quantities of provisions in the Rink, and they will be distributed thence to the Relief Committees. The store for the town proper is in Stuart Campbell Buildings. The stores will be used for provisioning the town police and others who, in the event of war, will remain in the town under Government protection. The large Rink will be capable of holding an immense stock and the new hall, although not quite finished, will be used for more perishable goods.

Messrs. Dietzsch and Judell who are the heads of the new town police, yesterday enrolled 50 men for duty in the centre of Johannesburg. They are still receiving applications from persons willing to join for the protection of life and property on the mines. The number of those engaged yesterday was some 400. Lieutenant De Korte is in charge of this organisation. It was announced that recruiting would be resumed at 9-33 to-day, and on that account a large number of men of all European nationalities, excluding British subjects, turned up at the Government Buildings for the purpose of offering their services, but they were informed that enrolment of further volunteers had been postponed till Monday next. An Austrian corps of 70 men has been formed for the protection of life and property on the mines.

The Government has not up to the present commandered any gold from the Standard Bank at Johannesburg, and the Netherlands Railway Company has not notified the bank that they will decline to carry gold. The gold mining companies dealing with the Natal Bank have been advised that that institution has received instructions not to forward any more gold out of the Transvaal without a special permit from Government.

THE SITUATION AT MAFEKING

MAFEKING EASY TO HOLD.

Mafeking, Oct. 6 (Reuter's Special Service).—Colonel Baden-Powell has issued the following circular, "It is considered desirable to state to the inhabitants of Mafeking what is the situation up to date. Forces of Boers are now massed on the Natal and Bechuanaland frontiers. Their orders are not to cross the borders until the British fire a shot, and as this is not likely to occur for at least some time, no immediate danger is to be apprehended. At the same time, rumours of war in Natal or other false alarms might cause the Boers on our border to take action, and it is as well to be prepared for eventualities. It is possible they might attempt to shell the town, and although every endeavour will be made to provide shelter for women and children, yet arangements could be made to move any of them to a place of safety should they desire it, away from Mafeking. It is suggested that some place in the Protectorate, such as Palapye siding, or Francestown, a distance from the Transvaal border, might be a more suitable and less expensive place than the already-crowded towns of the Colony. The men would of course remain to defend Mafeking which, with its present garrison and defences, would be easy to hold.

BOERS OF THE BECHUANA BORDER.

Mafeking, Oct. 6 (Reuter's Special Service).—An official communique has been published as follows: The main body of Boers is near Louw's Store. 12 miles distant on the Milani Road, under Commandant Cronje. Their strength is estimated at 3,000, with three guns. Other bodies of Boers at Polfontein and opposite Rabathlabama have moved up near the border and have established small posts at various points along the border from Lobatsi to Vryburg. They are well-supplied with food. Their orders are not to invade the Colony till we fire upon them, or until war is declared. Their camp-talk is that they have to advance now and break up the line, and invade Mafeking. They are anxious to get it over, so that they can get back to their crops and wives.

TESTING LYDDITE MINES.

Mafeking Obt. 6 (Reuter).—Colonel Baden-Powell has been busy in company with Major Vivian, who commands the town defences and Major Panzuera, in testing lyddite mines at various spots. The mines worked excellently, the explosion proving most powerful. The town begins to have the appearance of a beleaguered border post, Barricades of wagons are being drawn across the principal streets to act as screens and prevent the town being swept by rifle or machine-gun fire. Wild rumours are still flying around the town in consequence of Colonel Baden-Powell advising women and children to leave.

Wessels, the Baralong chief, is uneasy, and is dissatisfied at the refusal of the authorities to arm his warriors. He attempted to strike a bargain with the military, and failed to provide 16 men which he was called upon to contribute to the town outposts at night. This picket was to have received arms on coming on duty, and return them when going off. Mr. Bell, the magistrate spoke sharply to the Chief on the necessity of doing what he is told, He has now agreed to keep his promise, but reminded the authorities of the Rovigrand trouble of 1885, when the natives were told by Col. Bethell that arms would be forthcoming as soon as they were likely to be needed. Col. Bethell, however, he says, was murdered before the arms arrived.

THE ARMOURED TRAINS.

Mafeking, Oct. 6 (Reuter).—The armoured trains now here consist of three bogie trucks, armoured with heavy rails, quite bullet-proof; in the centre of the leading trucks a sort of fighting-top has been erected, on which a look-out is perched, and an acetylene search light for use at night. The armour is loopholed for rifle fire, and has port holes with sliding steel doors fore and aft and a beam, through which machine and quickfiring guns may deliver their fire. The trains are provided with ambulance and supplies, and are a complete unit in themselves.

MILITARY PARADE AT KIMBERLEY.

Kimberley, Oct. 7 (Reuter).—The whole of the Kimberley garrison, to the number of 2,500, paraded this afternoon on the Market Square in the presence of thousands of well-dressed townspeople. Col. Kekewick, accompanied by his staff, took up a position in front of the Town Hall at 3-30, when the troops, played by the band of the North Lancasters, marched past in the following order in columns of fours. Included were the garrison detachments of the D. F. Artillery and Maxim battery, North Lancashire Regiment, Yorkshire Mounted Infantry, Kimberley Rifles, Town Guard, and cyclists. The sight was a most inspiring one, and the populace cheered the troops again and again. The men looked thoroughly serviceable. Many of the Town Guard were attired in khaki, and all wore distinctive puggarees. Enthusiastic cheers were given by the crowd for Col. Kekewick, Col. Harris, and the Mayor.

FURTHER SPEECH BY MR. MORLEY.

London,—Oct. 6 (Special).—Mr. John Morley speaking at Carnarvon, declared that the crisis was due to a Bedlamite Press, pulpit claptrap, and incongruous, unhappy diplomacy. He would oppose war to the closing moments of the eleventh hour.

London, Oct. 7 (Reuter).—The Right Hon. John Morley, addressing a peace meeting in Carnarvon, dwelt upon the Duke of Devonshire's speech, which he said, proved that Great Britain did not desire to interfere with the internal independence of the Transvaal. He (Mr. Morley) had always pressed the urgency of the Transvaal meeting Great Britain half-way. He regretted the Transvaal's withdrawal of five years' franchise proposal, but condemned the Imperial Government for now abandoning the franchise, which, he maintained, had hitherto been the foundation of Government policy. Mr. Morley then dwelt upon the eventual danger of Great Britain having at its back a strategic post like the Cape with a disaffected population held down by force of arms, and derided the idea of a pan-Africander conspiracy in South Africa.

London, Oct. 7 (Special).—Mr, Morley, on arriving at Carnarvon, received an anonymous letter threatening violence.

THE VOLKSSTEM ADVOCATES WAR.

Pretoria, Oct. 7 (Special).—The Volksstem says under the heading "The Policy of Delay":—it would appear probable that matters will be delayed until England has placed sufficient troops in South Africa to make the probability of the Boer victory very small indeed. We had expected that Mr. Chamberlain who has so frequently urged this Government to lose no time in forwarding their replies to his despatches would himself have taken steps to avoid unnecessary delay in answering the last communication from the Transvaal. The fact is the burghers see plainly that unless they at once strike a blow for their freedom the chances of immediate success are daily being diminished. The feeling amongst Africanders in general is that if they are to succeed in the accomplishment of their ideals, they must at once make a commencement, in the hope of establishing a united South Africa. There can be no question as to the patriotic spirit which pervades the Boers. One and all, from the oldest to the youngest, are determined to make one last stand, and they say, in effect, what was said in the third proclamation of the War of Independence: "If you take our country, it shall be over the ashes of our homes and goods, and over the dead bodies of our burghers." With one voice the people have declared themselves prepared to leave the decicion of this momentous question in the hands of God. These people do not forget what has been done by such men as Hofmeyr, Fischer, Harcourt, and Morley, in order to bring the demands of the Chamberlain party into line with the feelings of the liberty-loving Boers, and to prevent the carrying out of the jungo policy of the destruction of the Republics. It is at presen felt among the burghers that more has already been ceded to England than she had any right to demand, and more than the majority of the people felt disposed to approve, except under exceptional circumstance They are, therefore, determined that no more dust shall be thrown in their eyes by means of the reported peaceful settlements, and will be satisfied with nothing less than the withdrawal of the British troops. If this be not done, we fail to see any other issue than that of war—caused by the Ministers of a so-called Christian nation.

THE GURKHA POLO TOURNAMENT.

AT Debra Dun, in the finals of the 2nd Gurkha Polo Tournament, played on Sunday, the first team of the South Wales Borderers met that of the 2nd Gurkhas, when an exceedingly fast and exciting game was the result, the Gurkhas winning by a margin of one goal and one subsidiary. Up to the commencement of the sixth chucker, when 3 minutes 11 seconds only remainded for play, the score was even at 4 goals and 2 subsidiaries each. On the recommencement of play, the Gurkhas attacked vigorously, and Ridgway hit an excellent goal by an angle shot, and on the ball being again thrown in Lindsay immediately followed with a subsidiary; the Gurkhas thus winning by 5 goals and 3 subsidiaries to 4 goals and 2 subsidiaries. The losers had the bad luck in the last chucker to partially lose the services of the captain by an accident to his hand. The combination of the winning team was very good, and it is hoped they will be seen playing in the N.-W. Provinces and infantry tournaments this winter.—*Pioneer.*

NEWS FROM PARIS.

POSITION OF THE CABINET.

THE ROYALIST PLOT.

PRESIDENT LOUBET AT VALENCE.

IMPORTANT ARMY REFORMS.

PARIS, OCT. 6.

THE sponge is still the hope of ruling persons in France. The tribunal of the Seine and the Paris Assize Court have been directed "to prepare a list of the cases which have been before them, and which have any direct or indirect connection with the Dreyfus case." The purpose for which this list is being drawn up is tolerably plain. The Cabinet intends to withdraw all prosecutions, and force everybody, as far as it has the power, to keep quiet. It can succeed to a certain extent. Colonel Picquart, for instance, cannot compel the Government to prosecute him, even if he would, and it is unlikely that he would make trouble for General de Galliffet, who has stood his friend, even if he could. Madame Henry can also, we dare say, be made to see the sweet reasonableness of dropping her action against M. Reinach, whom the elegant wits of the Nationalist Press call "Boule de Juif." But will M. Zola go off contentedly with the loss of his chance of getting the generals in the witness-box, and under unchecked cross-examination by Maitre Labori? It will be strange if he does—and no less strange if the staff of the Aurore, M. Clemenceau, M. Gohier, and others, consent to let bygones be bygones.

The Cabinet which came in to clear off the Dreyfus affair does not give promise of long life; it is now divided against itself; its left wing is not at all disposed to make common cause with General de Galliffet, who was strongly attacked the other morning by the advanced papers. One can ill realise now how oblivious those papers were to certain incidents in his past life when the present Ministry was in course of formation. The Nationalists have suddenly grown reconciled to General de Galliffet; they are of one mind in extolling his recent circular to the army; then his most Christian speech at General Brault's funeral delights them. It is said that General de Galliffet will take no nonsense from the Left Wing of the Cabinet, and that it would not be easy to make a Jonah of him with complete success. If they did try to throw him overboard he might show fight and capsize the boat, and then, perhaps, he is the only man that could swim. General de Galliffet, however, is now seventy-two, and men at that age do not often have much enterprise left in them. One thing that may cut short the present Cabinet's tenure of office is the coming Exhibition. During the five months' life of the Exibition, Ministers will have the spending of a good deal of extra money by way of "entertaining allowance." M. Loubet, for instance, will have £20,000 over and above his ordinary allowance.

M. Grosjean, ex-judge at Versailles, has gone to Spa, in consequence, as is believed of his being implicated in the Royalist plot. Simultaneously M. Maurice Barres has set out on a tour in the German part of Alsace-Lorraine. M. Grosjean was one of De Beaurepaire's witnesses, but did not come forward as such. He fetched and carried between Major Cuigent and the "Petit Journal," and communicated to that paper a letter from M. Delcasse to the War Minister. M. Grosjean was also in relations with a son of General Merceir, who is an officer, and one way or another was well supplied with War Office and General Staff news. He was also able to find a wealthy and highly connected lady—Madame Bernet—who consented to invite his political friends to her house. The chief evidence about the Grosjean conclave that followed M. Faures death is entirely hearsay. It came round through a judge of the Court of Cassation, who heard it all from ladies when he was at the seaside, but he refuses to give their names. The retreat of Mesdames Bernet and Massot to Spa rather strengthens the suspicion that they are the persons who blabbed to the judge. They were already known to be ardent partisans of the army and the Duc d'Orleans, and appear as such in many police reports.

The leading Nationalists were on the morrow of M. Faure's death invited to a dinner party at M. Grosjean's. The prosecution tries to show that this dinner was a political meeting, at which the means and the manner of committing, a coup d'etat were discussed. Among the guests were "Gyp," Madame Berlet, and her daughter Madame Massot (both of whom are now at Spa with M. Grosjean), two other ladies (one of whom is the widow of a Prefect), M. Cavaignac, M. de Beaurepaire, M. Maurice Barres, General Roget, Lieutenant Mercier, and some other persons. The dinner over, the gentlemen went to discuss plans in the smoking-room. A plan put forward was on the 24th of February, the day of M. Faure's funeral, to bring up troops in whom confidence could be placed to the Elysee, the Palais Bourbon, and the Luxembourg, where the bureaux of the Chambers were to meet. Nobody would notice these troops on the day of M. Faure's funeral. If the Minister of War himself saw them, he would think they were on regular duty. Once the members of the bureaux entered the Houses of Parliament, they were not to be allowed out. M. Loubet, who was still then resident at the Senate, was also to have been arrested. The public were not to have been informed so long as the matter could be kept secret.

But what was to be done at the Elysee? Simply this, had the advice of the host and some men of action been taken: other soldiers sent to the Elysee were to have arrested all the highest functionaries. There they would have been all together in categories in different rooms, and quite apart from the Ambassadors and general company, or other particular groups. The conspirators might have taken the body through the streets without the coup it was proposed to make being suspected. But General Roget, it appears, set his face against this bold strategy. The people of Paris hold in the deepest reverence the corpse at a funeral. Nothing would disgust them more than for the Elysee to be the theatre of a coup d'etat while M. Faure's body lay there. M. Grosjean admitted this, but he contended that the people of Paris would forget all about the corpse in their amusement at the conspirators having upset the Government, as if by sleight of hand, and brought a quite new regime out of a state funeral. Surprise would be the preponderant sentiment, and the cry of "Down with Panama" could be raised before the feeling subsided. General Roget, however, refusing to yield to these arguments, nothing more was said until he went away. M. Deroulede was telegraphed for. He agreed with General Roget in thinking that nothing was to be done until M. Faure had had proper burial. The conspirators could then go to the Elysee, from which all the troops would have been drawn for the funeral. It is suspected that he obtained from the Duc d'Orleans £2,000 for the expenses he must incur in seizing on the Elysee and the public offices. He courted arrest at the barrack of Redilly, near Pere-Lachaise into which he followed General Roget and his men. His object in doing so was to burn letters from M. Grosjean which he had in his pocket. M. Cavaignac was M. Grosjean's favourte for the Presidency of a Provisional Government.

President Loubet this week visited the small town of Grignan, of which he was formerly Councillor General. He was welcomed on the arrival by the Mayor. In his reply to an Address presented by the Mayor, M. Loubet remarked that he was elected Councillor General in 1863, and with his colleagues, who were in opposition to the Empire drew up a programme of Liberal reforms. He could congratulate himself to-day upon having remained faithful to that programme. He thanked the Mayor of Grignan for the remarks on political affairs which he had just made in the name of the people whom he represented. He insisted upon the necessity for tolerance, union, and concord, by means of which, together with the subsidence of all transitory agitations, fostered by interested adversaries, would give place to a profound peace which was already becoming apparent. The country would devote its efforts and its activity to ensuring the success of the Exhibition of 1900, which would give evidence of the superiority of France. Everything that France did that was great, beautiful, and good, found its echo in the world. She had charge of humanity, and it was her duty to set the world great examples. No other Nation had, like her, the sentiment of justice and progress associated with the deep worship of the Fatherland and the Army, which, as the Mayor of Grignan had said, was the marrow and the very essence of France. In conclusion, M. Loubet congratulated the town and Canton of Grignan upon the spirit of concord and harmony which, in spite of natural differences of opinion, prevailed among the inhibitants. He urged them to persevere in these sentiments for the welfare of France and the greatness of the Republic.

By a Decree, which the President of the Republic has signed at the instance of the Minister of War, a series of important reforms will be made in the mode of promotion of the superior officers in the French Army. Hitherto the advancement of Colonels or officers of superior rank and the awards of the Legion of Honour have been made upon the recommendation of the "Commission Superieure de Classement" and the Higher Council of War. General de Galliffet found that officers desirous of promotion were prone to disregard the wishes of the Minister in preference to pleasing individual members of these bodies, and that consequently the Minister was robbed of a certain amount of his rightful authority over the Army. In consequence the Decree, which was published in Saturday's *Journal Officiel*, places the selection of officers for promotion entirely in the hands of the Minister of War, who will alone be responsible to the Government.

In submitting the Decree to his colleagues, General de Galliffet accompanied it by a note, which was couched in his usual plain, straightforward language. He detailed the present mode of selection for promotion by the Councils mentioned, and pointed out that the Government was forced to accept the responsibility without in any way having the choice. This, he declared, was a direct abandonment of its powers, which made the Government the executors of the wishes of a Commission composed of a few General officers who were not even responsible to Parliament. The Report proceeds :—"In the eyes of the officers who rightly hope to reach a higher position in the Army, the Government and the Minister of War count for nothing. The *Commissions Superieures de Classement* are everything. This is contrary to all the rules of logic and prudence. No other such example of transacting business can be found in any other French Ministry or in any other country. Any Minister of War who has a true sentiment of his duties and responsibilities would refuse to exercise his functions under such conditions."

The Decree embodying this reform is a somewhat lengthy document, but its broad lines are as stated. In order to show the heads of the Army that this measure is not another "law of circumstance," General de Galliffet announces that the new Decree will only be put into force after the list of promotions to be signed on the 8th inst., have been ratified. The "Figaro" says that the measures will certainly be approved by the majority of the Army, although it may cause keen emotion among certain Generals, and another journal declares that it will prove the most important reform carried out by the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry.

General de Galliffet, the *Siecle* announces, has sent to the reporter of the Budget of the War Department the Auditor's remarks on a certain number of items, and notably concerning the expenses of the Madagascar Expedition. The Reports, remarks the journal, bring to light facts and allegations of the gravest character concerning General Mercier's administration. Ministers will certainly be questioned with regard to these facts when the 1900 Budget is discussed, and a most interesting and instructive debate should follow.

The Minister for War has refused to accept the offer of resignation sent in by M. Milliet de Faverges, Captain in the 64th Territorial Regiment. On account of the tenour of this letter, General de Galliffet has presented to the President of the Republic a decree suspending this officer for a year. This punishment is the longest which can be inflicted without resort to a Council of Inquiry.

The *Temps*, commenting on President Loubet's speech in Dauphiny, remarks that these energetic and clear declarations will be received by the country with profound satisfaction, representing as they do with perfect exactness its true sentiments. The *Journal* thinks that M. Loubet is under no illusion in perceiving the dawn of an era of peace, activity, and concord. The *Liberte* asks :—"Who is being deceived here? Unfortunately these are only words which are belied by the acts of his Ministers every day. As for concord, we see a Republic after the type of that of Venice revived, so that M. Loubet may rest assured that he preaches in the desert."

According to the *Libre Parole*, M. Lasies, Deputy for the Department of the Gers, has written to General de Galliffet notifying him of his intention to present an interpellation when Parliament reassembles in regard to the removal of certain officers.

Captain Dreyfus has received a visit at Carpentras from M. Gabriel Monod, and, according to the latest reports, his health is improving. Nevertheless the doctors have given formal orders that his conversations with everyone except members of his family must be short, and he is to take all possible rest, and, above everything, avoid undue excitement.

The subscription promoted by the *Siecle* for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late M. Scheurer-Kestner exceeds twenty thousand francs. Among those who have already consented to form the Committee to which the total sum collected will be handed are M. Anatole France, of the Academy; M. Louis Have and M. Alexandre Bertrand, of the Institute; and M. Rouvier, the Deputy, is still enjoying a well-earned holiday, and will not permanently return to Paris for some time to come. It appears that when the pardon of Captain Dreyfus was signed he at once paid a visit to the President of the Republic to thank him for his clemency. Maitre Labori is still at Samois, near Fontainebleau. The bullet in his back still causes him considerable suffering, and prevents him from standing upright. The bullet will only be removed when it leaves the muscle to which it at present adheres. In this way it is hoped that a simple incision of the skin will suffice to bring about its extraction.

The Cabinet have discussed the situation caused by the strike at Creusot and although no official announcement has been made, it is generally understood that the Government will make a great effort to effect a compromise, and bring to a close this struggle, which is all the more regretable in that it was entered upon by the men without any apparent good or valid reason. Meanwhile, although perfect calm prevails at Creusot the strikers are more and more determined to carry into effect their threatened march on Paris. At a meeting of the strikers, M. Viviani, the socialist Deputy, proposed that the Government should be invited to arbitrate, alluding to the fact that M. Loubet was called in as arbiter at the time of the Carmaux Strike in 1893. The strikers adopted the proposal, and appointed seven delegates to take the necessary steps in the matter.

General Delanne, who has been appointed Chief of the General Staff of the French Army is one of the youngest French brigadiers. He was born in 1844, and studied at the Ecole Polytechnique. He was a captain during the war of 1870, and subsequently he was appointed a professor of the Fontainebleau School, where he acquired the reputation of being a distinguished theorist. General Delanne has gone through the entire administrative part of the War Office, and he is thoroughly acquainted with all branches of its organisation. The decree of nomination describes General Delanne as "fulfilling the duties of Chief of the Etat-Major." He can only have the full titulary position when he receives his third star, namely, when he becomes General of Division.

A MEETING of the London shipowners was held at the offices of the Chamber of Shipping, Whittington Avenue, E. C., on October 2, for, among other purposes, considering the advisability of fixing a rate of wages for seamen and firemen sailing from the Port of London. After some discussion it was agreed that there was at present no necessity for action. It was pointed out that the rate of wages had increased about 20 per cent. during the last three years, and it was not deemed advisable to place any obstacle in the way of the natural rise and fall of prices in the labour market. Mr. Catheray, general secretary of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, stated to a reporter that he was perfectly satisfied with the success of the campaign up to date. The union had succeeded in putting some 12,000*l.* extra wages into the pockets of the men, while the masters had spent about 10,000*l.* more in depot ships and other matters connected with the dispute. From reports he had received from different parts of the country he learnt that men were flocking into the union in large numbers. The latest move of the Tyneside leaders had been a suggestion to form a wages board, and if he could judge by the sympathy the proposal had met with from many of the owners, there was some reason to hope that it would prove successful.

MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAY COMPANY.

THE crisis in the affairs of the Madras Electric Tramway Company is specially deserving of attention, as Bombay and Calcutta are now on the point of adopting electric tramways. The Madras company was started under the auspices of Mr. Digby, C. I. E. who obtained from the Madras Municipality the concession of a monopoly to construct electric tramways within local municipal limits. The newly-formed company entered in 1892 into a contract with the London and Wolverhampton Electric Construction Company to construct certain tramway lines which were to be finished by 1894. Disputes now arose as to the execution of this contract as well as with regard to payments to be made under it; and on the matter being referred to arbitration the Madras company was adjudged to be indebted to the Construction Company to the extent of £27,000. But as the former had not the necessary funds to clear this debt, the whole of the tramway property was mortgaged to the Construction Company, which entered into possession of the property, and allowed fifteen months for the payment of the debt; and in the meanwhile consented to push on the further work of construction. As no adjustment was made on the expiry of the delay in June 1896, the Construction Company granted further delay without specifying any exact limits. The debt due to the latter has now exceeded the sum of £65,000; and as the Madras company is not able to meet this liability, the Construction Company has filed a petition for winding it up. The London Directors of the Madras Tramway Company, says the *Pioneer*, however last year concluded an arrangement with the British Electric Traction Company, according to which the latter agreed to advance £55,000 if the Construction Company would accept this amount as a final clearance. The Madras tramway property, which is now in the hands of the Construction Company, was to be mortgaged to the Traction Company, which, however, would not enter into possession of it. Thus in the event of the acceptance of these conditions the Madras tramway property though mortgaged to the Traction Company would once more fall into the hands of the Madras Tramway Company, and could be directly worked by it; and then arrangements could be made to pay off the Traction Company from the profits accruing. The Construction Company, however, would not rebate; so the London Directors of the Madras Tramway Company have been appealing to their Indian shareholders to subscribe £15,090 or £20,000, which in addition to the sum promised by the Traction Company would completely pay off the Construction Company. On the other hand the Indian shareholders as represented by a local Advisory board of which Mr. Eardley Norton, Barrister-at-Law, is the leading spirit, wish to completely sever connection with their London Board of Directors; and they propose to raise the sum of fifteen lakhs of rupees, by which means they intend to pay up the Construction, as well as certain other creditors of the Madras Company, whose conjoint claims amount to some £80,000. The Madras tramway line itself appears to be a paying concern, and it is calculated that with due management a dividend of 6 per cent. could be paid on the fifteen lakhs which are required to redeem the property. It will thus be seen that the London Directors and the Madras shareholders are pulling in opposite directions, and, judging from the present aspect of affairs, it is to be feared that neither party will be successful in raising the required funds. In the meanwhile the time for hearing the winding-up petition is fast approaching; and unless some favourable compromise is soon arrived at the Madras Tramway Company will lose the whole of its property, which is now being worked in the hands of the Construction Company, and which is turning out a valuable concern. The obvious moral of this history is that electric tramway companies (like all other companies) should not be started with insufficient capital, as was the case with the ill-starred Madras concern.

DASEHRA CELEBRATION ADDRESS BY PALITANA PRINCE.

AT the delivery of the inaugural address by Kumar Shree Samatsinghjee of Palitana State on the occasion of the last Dasehra Swari Durbar of the Arya Mitra Mella at Mahadev Baug, the Secretary opened the proceedings by a reference to the 18th years' report of the Mella and the present calamities, and concluded with a deserving compliment to the British Administration for bravely coping with the troublous times.

The President, Prince Samatsinghjee, said :—To-day is a very great holiday with the Hindus. From the times of the Pandavas, it has been celebrated with great enthusiasm in all parts of India. I am exceedingly obliged to you for inviting me to preside on this occasion. I suppose you chose me for this distinction partly because I have had the honour of being born in a royal family, and partly because my house claims descent from Arjun, the celebrated hero of the Mahabharata. As chairman, I am bound by custom to say a few words on this occasion, and I propose to perform the duty without detaining you long. The time, indeed, calls for brevity. We, in the Bombay Presidency, have had to cope, as you are well aware, with a succession of misfortunes, plague and famine, one following the other; and I believe our first duty on this auspicious occasion should be to be heartily grateful to God for having entrusted the destinies of our Presidency in these critical times into the hands of so kind and sympathetic a Governor, as His Excellency Lord Sandhurst. And whilst I thank His Excellency for the herculean efforts made by him to cope with these evils, I am glad to take this opportunity to testify to the exemplary patience that we descendents of the Aryas of old have shown in boldly confronting the misfortunes heaven has in its mercy chosen to test us with. Let us hope that our example will be followed by other nations, and that the Almighty will again be pleased to smile and pour His choicest blessings upon us. As I think, about this gathering of the Arya Mela I cannot help remembering His Highness Sayaji Maharaja Gaikwad, who was good enough to confer upon this association the high honour of presiding over a gathering similar to to-day's on the occasion of another cherished holiday of ours, the Makar Sankrant. His Highness is indeed one of our model Native Rulers. I can assure you of this from personal experience, one who is a true friend and benefactor of all who bear the name of Aryas, and one of whom we are all proud. Let us send him on this auspicious occasion our best congratulations. And last, but not least, let us pray to God to grant long life and prosperity to the benevolent Queen-Empress whose solicitude on behalf of her Indian subjects has ever remained constant and unfailing. In the present famine, as on the occasion of other misfortunes, she is making kind enquiries about us and thus strengthing the hand of the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, a better ruler than whom can hardly be found. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me again thank you and express my sincere appriciation of the wise conservative instincts with which you have organized the large and distinguished gathering that I have the pleasure of meeting here to-day in commemoration of so cherished a holiday as the Dasehra.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says :—It is stated that Mr. A. Wood will be appointed as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Thana in the Famine Department. He went to inspect the state of crops the other day in the coast Talukas, the northern part of this district and to hand over charge of the office of Collector to Mr. E. Lawrence, when the latter arrives here on the 26th instant. Mr. Lawrence will be appointed a Commissioner for one of the Divisions in the Bombay Presidency some time during 1900.

Mr. J. B. Adams, the newly appointed Superintendent of Police, Thana, will receive charge of his office at the end of November next. At the express desire of Mr. R. P. Barrow, Collector and District Magistrate of Hyderabad, the services of Mr. H. Pogson, Police Superintendent, Thana, have, it is said, been placed at the disposal of Chief Commissioner in the Province of Sind for duty at Hyderabad.

At the quarterly general meeting of the Taluka Local Board, Salsette, held in the Mamlatdar's Kutchery, Thana, a few days ago, it was resolved to sanction Rs. 1,000 for the Famine Relief Works in Salsette Taluka of the Thana District.

The Kunbi cultivators of the village of Shrigaon in Kelvi-Mahim Taluka have sent in their petitions through the Mamlatdar and the District Deputy Collector of that Taluka to the Collector of Thana for the remissions of their land tax, as the production of their fields has entirely failed this year.

Ganpat Bapoo Salvi, office peon of the P. W. D., was tried and fined Rs. 10 by Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, yesterday, under the Epidemic Diseases Act for concealing a plague case which occurred in his house at Pipalpada a few days ago.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MAHOMEDANS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Perhaps, you will allow me to put in a word with reference to the leading article that appeared in your morning contemporary yesterday on the above subject. There is nothing uncommon in a newspaper publishing an inspired article, such as this evidently is, by "aspirants," shall I say?—but, when it allows itself to be misled and mislead others, it is necessary to take exception to the statements, or rather the misstatements made. One almost fights shy of tackling these somewhat delicate and personal matters; but, after the ice is broken, justice demands a correction of errors at any rate. In the first place, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, to whom, as we all know, the article in question refers, has *not* "had a third term of service in the Bombay Council" as your contemporary declares. Any one could have easily found out the fact, if he chose to do so, that the gentleman has served only two terms in the local Council and that with a considerable interval between them, inasmuch as he was nominated to it first in 1890 by Lord Harris, and thereafter in 1897 by Lord Sandhurst. So the public can judge for themselves the fairness of the remark, "that, if the law abhors perpetuities, policy also declares against them." Then, one must not also lose sight of the fact that, in spite of the alleged plea of "policy," successive Governors have seen fit to exercise their prerogatives of nominating the same member over and over again, and the one name that occurs to me at the moment is that of that good citizen Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., who served on the Council from Lord Reay's time down to Lord Harris's, and a part of Lord Sandhurst's term of office, if I mistake not. I know there are other instances, too, of members having been repeatedly nominated without the usual tenure being considered as having been converted "into a seat for life," as the present writer cynically observes, but I have said sufficient to correct the erroneous statement made. May I add, though, that Sir Griffith Evans was nominated to the Viceregal Council for eight running terms or sixteen years! One word more. Your contemporary says the Mahomedans "would resent the choice "from what we have been able to gather of their views;" of course, and the native community would be against the principle of appointing the same man. That may be his belief, but he may find it based, if at all, on partisan or interested views, which are, however, inconsistent with my experience of facts. Mr. Fazulbhoy's connections and sympathies with the Mahomedan and—for that matter—other classes are too well-known to require any formal confirmation of what I say. As regards the so-called hostility shown to him by the Native Press and his defence by the "T. of I.," it is difficult to recall any real instance of the kind, but it is useless to pursue the subject any further.—Yours, &c.,

OCT. 25. A FRIEND.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some weeks back, the Tramway Company offered a bait of one anna fare from any point to any point, irrespective of transference tickets, and the public at large, thinking that the Tramway Company conferred a great boon on them, began to take advantage of it right and left. So much so that the daily receipts of the company, I believe, must have increased twofold. Not content with this, the company has, as it were at a moment's notice, introduced a change, which must have certainly come upon the public as a surprise. However, the authorities have been modest enough in retaining the rate of one anna without transference tickets save and except for three or four stations. In my opinion this change must have been premeditated. For rumours to that effect reached us before the introduction of this uniform rate of one anna. Probably the Company was awaiting a better opportunity. I suppose it would sound pretty wholesome to hear that one paid four annas for a trip from Girgaum to the Market and back. There are no doubt direct trams for the Market, but they are not till 8 a.m., and everybody is not supposed to take advantage of them. The other day, I and a friend had to go to the Market at about 10 a.m., and, that being the day when the innovation came into force, we, naturally, were obliged to ask the master at the Girgaum Tram Terminus whether transference tickets were available. Well, of course, in view of the new regulation, he answered in the negative, but at the same time coolly suggested that there was but one remedy whereby our half-anna could be saved, and that was by going via Bori Bunder.

The plea that horses suffered much in these warm days was simply, I believe, an excuse I am strongly of opinion that the old system would be cheerfully welcomed. For I do not find a single passenger that does not murmur.—Yours, &c.,

A DAILY PASSENGER.

Bombay, October 25.

RETURN OF THE TRANSPORTS.

THE hired transport City of London, Captain R. W. Scarff, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Durban. She left Bombay on the 21st ultimo, with General Sir A Hunter and staff, the Infantry Brigade Staff and about three Companies of the Devonshire Regiment. She arrived at Durban on the 5th inst., where the troops were disembarked within three hours. The vessel left on her return to Bombay on the 9th inst. and had a fine passage. On the arrival of the vessel in harbour yesterday the carpenters and labourers were sent on board, under Mr. A. Bonny, Staff Engineer of the Dockyard, to remove the fittings.

The hired transport Ellora, of the British India S. N. Company, Captain H. A. Sharpe, arrived in harbour last evening from Durban. She had conveyed the 18th British Field Hospital and followers. The Ellora left Bombay on the 20th ultimo and arrived at Durban on the 6th, leaving that port on the 9th instant for Bombay.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. N. N. KATRAK presided yesterday at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee when there were also present :—Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Cuffe, Professor Muller, Mr. M. B. Barbhaya, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Dr. Ismail Jaunmahomed, Mr. G. N. Wadia, Mr. Aun Ali, Dr. Bhalchandra and Dr. Viagas.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE WATER-SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

The Committee considered a letter to the President of the Corporation from the inhabitants of the Bazaar Gate Street, stating among other things that for several days past they had been put to serious inconvenence owing to not a drop of water reaching the third and fourth stories of their houses.

Dr. Viegas proposed that the consideration of the letter, which was under discussion before the sub-committee, be postponed till the next meeting. As a member of the sub-committee, he informed the Committee that arrangements had been made for an extra supply of water to the inhabitants of the Fort and Colaba wards.

The proposition was carried.

Two other similar representations made by the inhabitants of Baloo Sarang Street and Mr. J. Mumford and twenty-four 24 other residents of the Fort ward were referred to the sub-committee for report.

After transacting other business the Committee adjourned.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGER, OCT. 24.

CONSEQUENT upon the cloudy weather for the past three days the people expect to have rain before Diwali, but there is unfortunately nothing to justify their hope as heavy dew in the morning signifies that the monsoon has passed away.

The grain traffic is very heavy this side and the Bunders never seemed to be so lively and busy as now.

One lakh of rupees was despatched the other day from Baroda at Amroli to start relief works there at once.

400 hundred famine-stricken people arrived by a steamer at Porbander from Bombay and were on Sunday last sent on to the respective States they belonged to.

A movement appears to be on foot to construct water-works here on a grand scale.

THE failure is announced of Messrs. F. W. and O. Brickman, whisky brokers, of Leith. At a meeting of the principal creditors the firm's accountant showed a complete statement of their affairs. The liabilities to rank for dividend are £109,000 and the assets are estimated at £79,000. It was decided to wind up the estate by sequestration. The gross liabilities are understood to be about £550,000, but they are mainly covered by security. The position of the firm has been brought about by losses, by bad debts in Pattisons Limited, and other firms, and by the utter stagnation of the whisky trade in Leith.

HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

THE RESERVE SYSTEM.

HOW IT WORKS.

THERE is possibly no busier section of the War office to-day than that which is charged with the duty of providing the army with horses. It is a branch of the Quartermaster-General's department, and at its head is the Inspector-General of Remounts—Major-General W. R. Truman. Its agents are at work in both hemispheres, and on every continent. From America large numbers of animals are being drawn. Canada is providing her quota, so also are Australia and New Zealand. Purchases are being made in Austria, where the Government has done so much to foster and promote horse breeding and to improve the strains. Few people appear to realise the absolute indispensability of horses to an army in the field, or yet appreciate the enormous number that are required. The national requirement of horses for military purposes may be reckoned under three counts namely,—(1) Horse supply for the ordinary establishment, wherewith in peace to train the army; (2) that to complete the army to war strength on mobilisation; and (3) that to make good the waste during war. In this article an attempt will be made to show what the normal or peace horse establishments of the army in Great Britain and Ireland are—India is left out of the calculation, as that is a matter which is dealt with very effectually by the Indian Government—and to demonstrate how great is the difference when the army is placed on a war footing; also to describe briefly the system under which the Government may draw upon its reserve of horses for war purposes.

PEACE AND WAR.—A COMPARISON.

The following table shows the horse establishments of the army at home in peace, also when mobilised for home defence :—

Great Britain and Ireland.	Peace.	Home Defence.
Cavalry	7,368	7,463
Royal Artillery (including Ammunition Columns)	4,288	9,668
Royal Engineers	390	1,853
Infantry Transport	242	4,103
Army Service Corps	1,311	5,631
Details	—	31
Totals	13,599	28,749

Of the numbers of the two classes of riding and draught horses required during peace time it will be noticed that about two-thirds are riding and one-third draught, while for active service at least one-third of the whole number should be suitable for riding, the proportion required for draught or pack purposes rising owing to the exigencies of transport to two-thirds of the whole number. The figures are taken as for the army normally in Great Britain and Ireland as a unit that can readily be appreciated, and the swollen numbers as those laid down for home defence. In the case of a war such as that which appears to be inevitable in South Africa, where railway communication is confined to one or two main systems, transport difficulties become considerably multiplied, and the requirement correspondingly greater. It is calculated that, apart from the wastage of war, when the British troops have all been landed in South Africa, the initial requirement of horses in that country will be fully one-third greater than the prescribed mobilised establishment, which, in the case of an army corps, is 10,147. There are no figures available from which any calculation of the "waste of war" in horseflesh can be calculated, but it is very high. Horses are singularly prone to sickness, and far more horses employed in the field die in their lines than are killed in action, or die subsequently of wounds.

EQUINE STATISTICS.

To provide for this additional requirement a system of registering horses for military porposes was instituted in 1887. Prior to that time we had absolutely no reserve of horses for war. In 1882 on the occasion of the expedition to Egypt horses were wanted: a War Office Committee was assembled to work the country, and it then took seventeen weeks to procure 1,700 remounts. Things are believed to be better now. The latest census of horses in Great Britain and Ireland showed a total of 3,000,000 animals; 2,000,000 of which were employed in breeding or agriculture, and 1,000,000 privately or in trade. After obvious deduction for age, size and unsoundness, it is considered likely that 70,000 would be found fitted for military purposes. The floating balance of horses in the hands of dealers, on sale and in the open markets is but small and has been set down at a total of 4,000. Green, farm-fed horses are useless; immature horses of any description are inadmissable where immediate service is required of them; and for the work of a campaign none but corn-fed animals, full of muscle and energy, are of value. These considerations, together with that of the hardship and probable delay which would attend the enforcement of compulsory purchase under the National Defence Act, led to the introduction of the voluntary system of registration which is now directed and surpervised by the Inspector-General of Romounts.

THE REGISTRATION SYSTEM.

Owners having large numbers of horses at their disposal are invited to offer them for registration; those which on inspection by an officer of the Army Remount Establishment are found suitable for army purposes are registered, the owner signing an agreement and receiving in return an annual subsidy of 10s. per horse. The registered horses are inspected annually by officers of the Remount Department; the class of work for which they are fitted is noted, and the price at which they are to be purchased, if taken during the year, arranged with the owner and registered. The price is voluntarily agreed to. By the terms of their agreement owners are bound, on the proclamation of the National Defence Act, to furnish, after forty-eight hours' notice, horses which are serviceable, sound, and of the age, height, and class agreed to at the previous annual inspection, under a penalty of £50 for non-fulfilment. The operation of these provisions is considered satisfactory. There are 14,000 horses thus registered in Great Britain and Ireland. Many of them are hunt horses. Of this number about 10,500 are fitted for draught, and 3,500 for riding purposes, which are nearly enough for home defence, and regarded as ample to supply all requirements for a small force embarking for foreign service.

PROCEDURE ON MOBILISATION.

It is from these registered horses that the officers of the Army Remount Establishment are purchasing at this moment, by voluntary arrangement with owners, and with the supplies of mules and heavy draught horses that have been purchased in the United States, confidence is now expressed that it will be possible to meet all probable requirements. To facilitate the purchase and despatch to the depots of the registered horses in time of emergency the country is divided into fifty districts. A purchasing officer and an army veterinary surgeon will be detailed for each district. These officers will assemble at the places to be notified on the second day after the order for mobilisation has been issued and proceed with their purchasing duties. It is thought it would occupy from nine to ten days to get the total of 14,000 registered horses to the depots; after that they would have to be numbered before being allotted to corps.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	1	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	13	2	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	2	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	1	6
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unkoown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	15
Total	31	13	100
Total plague deaths to date	69,833	52,825	
Same date last year	10	14	92

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

WRECK OF AN AUSTRALIAN LINER.

THE following account of the wreck of the Australian steamer Thermylæ, is published in the "Cape Times" of 12th September.

"Shortly after 11 o'clock last night residents at Green and Sea Points were preparing to retire, when the silence of the night was broken by shrill screams of a siren. Curious persons thus disturbed, looking out of doors and windows, saw the mast head and starboard lights of a large steamer stationary under Mouille Point lighthouse. A rocket rose high into the sky, and the cry 'She's ashore!' at once arose Then red and green lights shed ghastly radiance over the tumbling surf and heaving sea. A minute later, and from the stern of the steamer shot up one of the Board of Trade detonating rockets, which told the outlookers that help was sorely needed. About 200 people, in a variety of costume hastily donned hurried down to the lighthouse, and out on the slip where the outfall sewer is being constructed, whence the trouble was plainly perceived. A huge steamer, with all her lights brightly burning, was hard and fast on the black reef which runs out northerly from Mouille Point, and which has been the undoing of many vessels which have hugged the coast too closely.

"Speculation was rife. 'Who is she?' was the query on all sides. 'The Briton,' suggested one. 'Impossible,' replied another. 'The mail isn't due yet, and this steamer has only one funnel.' Surmise at last settled on the Thermopylæ, an Australian steamer expected to arrive during the night, and this proved correct. While the steamer was sending up rocket after rocket, and filling the air with the shrieks of her siren all eyes were turned anxiously towards the harbour, for the lights betokening the approach of a tug or lifeboat. But, first of all, communication with the stranded vessel was effected by a small boat from Three Anchor Bay. The siren was heard at the police station there, and Sergeant Hunter immediately telephoned to the docks for the harbour tug, and meantime Constables Leinster and Fowler rushed down to the shed, where a boat owned by Bertie Roux is kept. She was launched and manned by the two constables, aided by Roux, Solomon and Kinghorn, and pulling off vigorously, they were soon alongside the Thermopylæ. Just as she pulled up on the port side, her crew were startled by seeing a man fall headlong into the sea, followed by another. The two men were quickly dragged abroad the boat and proved to be Fred. Lakeman, a German fireman and Edward Taylor, an ordinary seaman of the Thermopylæ. Lakeman had tried to jump into a boat hanging from the davits on the port quarter, but miscalculating he fell into the water and Taylor sprang after to rescue him.

"When the Thermopylæ struck and stopped dead she was going slow, or a worse catastrophe would have ensued. It was impossible to find out in the bustle of the early morning whose watch it was at the time, but naturally the Thermopylæ's master, Captain W. Phillips, jun, would be on the bridge seeing the vessel into port. When the Thermopylæ struck the crash brought the passengers, of whom there were about 40 on deck with a rush and early arrivals on the bridge say they heard wild screams from the ship's deck. Order, however, was soon restored. The steamer remained on almost an even keel with perhaps a slight list to port, and no time was lost in getting the boats on that side cleared and lowered. One boatload of women and children, in charge of an officer, had left the ship's side when the Three Anchor Bay boat arrived, and a few minutes later a tug, supposed to be the T. E. Fuller, steamed up at full speed with a life boat in tow. This arrival relieved pressing anxiety as to the safety of those on board the Thermopylæ, and within half an hour two other tugs were standing by. There was just enough swell to lift the stranded steamer but as the tide was rising, it was thought she might be floated at high water. All accounts however agree that the Thermopylæ is badly smashed forward and is making water rapidly.

"The Three Anchor boat returned to the creek just after 1 a.m. with the two rescued sailors on board. The latter were at once taken to the residence of the Rev. D. Drew and supplied with dry clothing and hot food. When the 'Cape Times' representative left the scene of the disaster the steamer was apparently firmly fixed on the reef, and the tugs which had taken off a majority of the passengers were hanging on alongside. The Thermopylæ had had a good run from Melbourne."

Passengers on the steamer Waimate, which arrived this morning said their steamer passed within half a mile of the stranded Thermopylæ and saw heavy seas breaking over her. Her back appeared to be broken and as she was receiving assistance from other sources the Waimate did not consider it necessary to offer any help.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR some little time past the question of the supply of horses from Victoria for use in the South African campaign has attracted considerable interest amongst those specially connected with our shipping trade in horses. This interest was naturally much increased when it became known that the British military authorities had decided to purchase horses in Australia, for which purpose officers connected with the remount service are on board the Himalaya, which arrived at Adelaide on Sept. 30. The first question to be considered in connection with the possibility of obtaining horses in Victoria for service in Africa is in connection with the class of horse that is required. Our principal horse shippers are unanimously of opinion that should the same high standard of quality as is insisted upon by the remount officers in India be adhered to, the available supply in the colony will be found to be very limited indeed. The Indian requirements are stated to be most stringent. To pass the standard only well-bred horses, with plenty of bone substance, stand any chance of acceptance The best height is between 15 hands 2in. and 15 bands 3in., although up to 16 hands will pass muster. The limit of age is seven years, and it is the general experience of our shippers that the slightest blemish is a certain bar to a horse being accepted. The Indian veterinary inspectors insist upon all horses submitted to them being clean-limbed, clean in the hock, free of curb, spavin, or ring-bone.

Apparently it is becoming somewhat difficult to find this class of horse. The Indian buyers were busy in June and July buying all the good horses that were available, and the general opinion is that 500 horses would be an outside estimate of the number that could be now purchased in Victoria, possessing all the qualifications necessary for the Indian remount service.

The price for such a stamp of horse is variously estimated at from £25 to £35, but it is also stated that no opportunity of obtaining a really good horse is missed even at the expenditure of an extra £5 or £10.

Should it be the object of the British authorities to purchase horses of the above stamp here, the choice will naturally be much restricted, but there is a consensus of opinion amongst horse shippers that of another kind of horse, which may be termed the general utility class, 1,000 or 2,000 could be purchased very easily and very quickly. This class commands prices varying from £15 to £20, and, whilst stated not to be the beau ideal of a horse suitable for cavalry purposes it is a good sturdy animal, that will stand a vast deal of constant hard work, and is admirably adapted for service in the field.

By the Gulf of Siam there were shipped last week to Natal 50 military horses, which, according to the shipper, are suitable in every way for remount purposes. An endeavour has been made to procure an inspection of these horses at Adelaide by the British remount officers on board the Himalaya. It is intended to make a further shipment to Natal, of about 150 horses during the present week.—"Melbourne. Argus."

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.

Telegrams for Panay Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Trinidad Demerara interrupted.

Cable Gibraltar Tangier interrupted.

Telegrams for Madagascar except Majunga are subject to delay during the period of October to March owing to daily storms experienced.

Telegrams for British Guiana are conveyed frequently by steamers without alteration of charges.

Till further notice private telegrams in secret language to and from, or transiting Cape Colony cannot be accepted.

Telegrams to and from Natal are subject to censure of Military authorities. Those in code can only be accepted on production of code books for verification.

All telegrams exchanged with South Africa are subject to scrutiny at Aden.

Under instructions of British Government a military censorship has been established at Aden on all telegrams transiting Cable Aden Zanzibar.

Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication between Cape Colony on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond interrupted.

Communication with all offices beyond the Orange River interrupted. This cuts off telegraph communication with British Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Portuguese Zambesia.

Restrictions on private telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed but still apply to telegrams addressed to Madeira.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

MURDER BY NATIVES IN WEST AUSTRALIA.

FILES of West Australian papers give full particulars of the attack made by blacks on Braeside Station in which Dr. Vines was killed, and Mr. Hodgson, the manager of the station, was severely injured. The "Perth Daily News" of 20th September states that Mr. Hodgson and his wife are both doing as well as can be expected. The latter was confined of a son on the roadside, when fleeing from Braeside to Warrawagine, where they are located at present.

The same journal, in its issue of the 25th September, gave the following account of the inquest :—

The inquest regarding the death of Dr. Vines, resident medical officer at Marble Bar, was resumed at Warrawagine on Saturday.

Frederick Beurteaux, a hand employed at Braeside Station, deposed that he remembered Dr. Vines coming to the station about 5th September to attend Mrs. Hodgson. Last saw the doctor alive between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night of 8th inst. Early next morning he heard two shots fired, and saw about 20 natives running away towards the fence on the south side of the house. They were shaking something which appeared to sound like spears. Knew none of them. Heard Mr. Hodgson call out, "I wonder if Beurteaux is dead." Witness was then coming round the building, and as Mr. Hodgson went towards the kitchen he saw that he was covered with blood He said the niggers had speared him, and killed the doctor. Witness saw the doctor's lifeless body stretched out on its back on the verandah, near the window of Mrs. Hodgson's bedroom. He had pyjamas on. There was an unbroken spear sticking in his chest, and there were also some spears lying about outside. The latter witness broke up. Saw the spear head produced taken out of the doctor's body. A spear was found on the staging over the bathroom, where Mr. Hodgson was sleeping. The blacks came from the river. Witness had heard no threats being made by the natives.

Herbert Thomas J. Hodgson, manager of the Braeside Station, deposed: Dr. Vines arrived on the station on 4th September for the purpose of attending my wife. He occupied the verandah bedroom on the south-east corner of the house and went to bed about 10 o'clock on the night of the 8th. I slept on the staging over the bathroom, which is detached from the house. Very early next morning I was awakened by dogs barking furiously and growling. I sat up in bed, and immediately received a spear which went through my left shoulder. Several more spears were thrown, four others hitting me. One struck me directly over the heart; one over the left lung; one penetrated the knuckles of my left hand; and the fourth hit me slightly on the hip on the left buttock. There were three other marks on my left side, which I believe to be spear bruises. I saw they were thrown by natives. 10 or 12 of whom were there. I could not recognise any of them, as it was quite dark being then about 3.30 or 3.35 a.m. Called out "Help!" to my wife, and told her the natives were attacking the place, and to get a revolver. I also called to Dr. Vines, and the next thing I heard was Dr. Vines and my wife coming to my assistance along the verandah. I heard two revolver shots fired, and heard Dr. Vines say, "I'm cooked," and groan. Shortly afterwards I heard my wife say, "He's dead, poor fellow." I was still on the staging. Previous to the shots being fired, I had made an attempt to get down and assist my wife, but met with a shower of spears, and had to fall in bed again, and cover myself up with the mattress. I felt the spears striking the mattress, but was not hurt by any of them. After the revolver shots were fired, the natives ran away round the front of the house towards the well. By this time I had secured a revolver, and fired twice at them as they were going through the horse paddock fence. When I went into the house I found Dr. Vines lying about three yards from the north-east door of the verandah, his head to the west and feet to the east. His legs were drawn up slightly. He was dressed in pyjamas. He was quite dead. I felt his heart, but there was no pulsation. Two whole spears were stuck in his chest. I did not try to get them out but let him lie there. I had no reason to believe that an attack would be made upon me. The natives once attempted to come up the stage, but the dog which was lying at my feet warned them off. The animal was speared and killed. I had absolutely nothing with which to defend myself. There were two revolvers on the station, one of which was not reliable. There were also a small Martini-enry rifle and a shot gun. The only other white man on the station was Beurteaux.

Isabella Margaret Hodgson, wife of the last witness, deposed :—I was awakened on the morning of 9th inst. by a noise outside the house. Heard a cry for help, and got up and ran round to Dr. Vines's room. Woke him up, and asked him to come and help us. He seized an unloaded gun, while I took a loaded revolver, and ran round the verandah, the doctor following. I offered him a revolver, but he said, "No: you know better how to use it." Saw some natives outside the storeroom door, and opened fire on them. They threw a shower of spears at us, and Dr. Vines was hit. He exclaimed, "I'm done for," and came behind me and put his head on my shoulder. I fired the second shot opposite the wire netting door. One of the natives was outside the wire netting, which encloses the verandah, with a spear shipped ready to throw at me. I covered him with the revolver, but the hammer stuck, and it would not go off. The natives all disappeared then, and I saw the spear in the doctor's chest. He was bleeding profusely, and had several spear wounds. Went round to the doctor, and found that he was quite dead. Did not recognise any of the natives. Don't think the doctor got outside the door.

Sergeant Smyth deposed to receiving information concerning the tragedy. He had the body of the late doctor exhumed. There was a spear head sticking in the left breast. It was taken out.

By the Foreman of the Jury: The spear was a barbed one, and had penetrated the body about 6 or 7 inches, and it would not come out. Picked up four spear heads close to the staging where Mr. Hodgson was sleeping.

The jury found that Edward Vines came by his death from spear wounds inflicted by natives in an attack made on Braeside Station by aboriginal natives, and brought in a verdict of wilful murder against the natives Jackeleon, Daddy Jim, Trooper Jim, and other natives whose names were unknown.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

DR. RICHARD GARNETT, C.B., the famous "Keeper of Printed Books" in the great library of the British Museum, from 1851 till a few months ago, has employed the strenuous leisure of his retirement in editing, on behalf of the *Standard*, the forthcoming "International Library of famous Literature." Dr. Garnett set himself a formidable task, for the "International Library" consists of twenty handsome volumes (bound in four different styles to suit the pockets of purchasers), with nearly 500 full-page illustrations, and in its 10,000 royal octavo pages gives, as he says, "the distilled essence of sixty centuries of books." I have seen a bundle of advance pages, and I can only say that Dr. Garnett's scheme seems to me quite admirable in conception and accomplishment.

The Bishop of Sodor and Man, who has been spoken of as likely to succeed Bishop Ryle at Liverpool—although the resignation of Dr. Ryle is officially denied—is a tall, handsome, distinguished-looking man of fifty-eight, who appears to be considerable younger than his age. Extremely active and hard-working, Dr. Norman Dumenil John Straton, like Strafford of old, is "thorough" in everything he does, but the simile ends there, as the Bishop has none of the severity of character which tradition associates with the famous Irish viceroy. On the contrary, he is tolerant and broad-minded, and realises to the fullest extent that England is a land of civil and religious liberty, although he is himself a staunch adherent of the "Low Church" party, and holds strong views on the vexed question of Ritualism. He has great tact, and an agreeable, courteous manner which gains him friends amongst all creeds and classes. In the Isle of Man, where the majority of the people are Nonconformists, and a strong feeling against the Established Church prevailed, he has broken down much of the former prejudice, and is regarded, as a leading Manxman once observed, "as the Bishop of the entire island."

Dr. Straton is very practical and business-like, speaks clearly, forcibly, and to the point, never "meanders" when he preaches or lectures, is eminently level-headed, does not waste time or money on the impossible (as was exemplified when someone with more enthusiasm than brains suggested building a cathedral in Manxland), but never spares himself if he can benefit any useful and practical scheme. A keen angler, Dr. Straton goes to Scotland every autumn for salmon fishing, and in his youth was an excellent shot, but of late years the grouse and partridge seasons have lost their attraction for him. He is closely related to several noble houses, and is a great grandson of the beautiful Dutchess of Rutland, who was immortalised by the artists of her day. The Bishop married a daughter of the late Mr. Pease, of Hesselwood, Hull, a charming and highly cultivated woman, plentifully endowed with common sense and kindliness. She has considerable artistic talents, paints cleverly in water colours, is a skilful needlewoman, and thoroughly understands how to make "the house beautiful."

Sir Henry Colvile, who has been appointed as one of the Staff-Officers in the Transvaal, has had an adventurous career, and has spent a vast quantity of his life in imperilling it. Known in the Grenadier Guards by the soubriquet of "Odger" Covile, to distinguish him from Charley Colvile, Lord Colville's son, who was in the same regiment, he was in his earlier days one of the most daring aeronauts the amateur world has ever produced, a passion which he shared with Colonel Fred Burnaby, of fighting renown. Probably Sir Henry has not forgotten an occasion when, ballooning with a brother officer in Essex, and the wind driving them out to sea, they cast an anchor out of the stern and nearly grabbed an old woman out of a donkey-cart. Luckily, they missed her; but when they did catch against something, they came up with a jerk that nearly wrecked the whole concern. However, such episodes were as nothing compared with Sir Henry's start for his first honeymoon, for he has been twice married. His first wife was a sister of Lord Dunsundle, and the bridal pair left on their wedding trip in a balloon which nearly came to grief, but finally alighted safely somewhere in a ploughed field. Sir Henry has also intrepidly explored in Algeria, Africa, served in Egypt, and been Governor of Uganda. His home is at Lullington, in Derbyshire, on the confines of Leicestershire and Warwickshire, but he more often occupies a flat in London. In appearance he is pale and thin, with an ideal figure for a tunic or a frock coat.

An amusing experience of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts is going the rounds of the story-tellers. The Baroness was once shopping in Paris and was passed from one department to another by the clerks, always with the remark "two-ten." She was escorted from counter to counter, and everywhere the cabalistic words "two-ten" were repeated. Struck by the peculiarity of this refrain, the Baroness asked the proprietor as she left the establishment: "Pray what does 'two-ten' mean? I noticed each clerk said it to the other wherever I went in your shop." "Oh, it is nothing," he replied, "merely a password that they are in the habit of exchanging." But the Baroness was not satisfied with this explanation, so in the evening, when the porter, a young boy, brought home her purchases, she said: "My boy, would you like to earn five francs?" Of course he had no objection. "Tell me," said the lady, "what does 'two-ten' mean and I will give you five francs." "Why, don't you know, ma'am?" said he, evidently astounded at her ignorance. "It means 'keep your two eyes on her ten fingers!'" The mystery was solved. The clerks of the Trois Quartiers had taken the richest and the most generous women in Great Britain for a shop-lifter.

Whatever be the result of the America Cup contest, there will be no name more before the public than that of the designer of the Shamrock. And yet the success of the vessel can only add another laurel to the many already possessed by the Fifes of Fairlie. For over one hundred years the name of Fife has been associated with triumphs "on the main;" indeed ever since young William Fife forsook cart making for boat building. The present head of the firm, although eighty years of age, is as active as a school-boy, and nothing delights him more than the boyish pastime of model sailing? He still takes the keenest interest in the creations at Fairlie. His is a shrewd face, which bears the imprint of descent from mechanics. There is the broad forehead and rugged brow, keen penetrating eyes, broad thick nose, the long upper lip, and its heavy sensuous companion, the shaven face in a setting of show-white hair and whisker fringe *a la* Kruger.

The fame and success of the firm is wholly due to kindly consideration for the workmen, in whose welfare the head of the firm has always taken a fatherly interest. He was their master, guide, and staunch friend, and more than once they gave practical testimony of their regard when, rather than that a contract should be lost, they agreed to place themselves in his hands in regard to remuneration on a lower scale than they hitherto enjoyed. He is an elder in his parish church, and has held other public offices, and has twice received testimonials from his admirers in the shape of silver plate and a portrait of himself.

His son, the actual designer of the vessel, although a young man, has been extremely successful with his creations. His broad intellectual forehead, keen eyes, Grecian nose, and blonde, drooping moustache show the progress of refinement of feature in the race. He has been practically in charge of the business for some years, and has carried out many improvements. Yachts designed by him have been very successful, and whatever the result of the race beyond the "herring pond" there can be no doubt of his adding to the honours achieved by the yard at Fairlie.

There is no more striking example of what can be done by a man who is totally blind, than that afforded by Dr. Washington Ranger, the well-known head of the city legal firm of Ranger, Burton and Frost. When a youth, Dr. Ranger became blind, after an illness, and was sent to the college for the blind sons of gentlemen at Worcester. From there he proceeded to Worcester College, Oxford, and entered upon one of the most brilliant university careers of his time. It sounds almost incredible, but Mr. Ranger took a first-class in law in open competition with men in full enjoyment of all their senses, and also attained to the high honour of *proxime* for the Vinerian Law Scholarship—one of the most coveted of university prizes. After taking his M.A. degree, Mr. Ranger determined to become a doctor of laws, and some twelve or thirteen years ago he attained the final honours of the D.C.L. Dr. Ranger, despite his blindness, has built up a magnificent practice in the City, and is known far and near as one of the most able of London lawyers. In person, Dr. Ranger is a short, wiry man, with a close-cropped brown beard and moustache, and he has a curiously vibrating and penetrating voice. He is an excellent horseman, and may often be met, attended by a groom, riding about the leafy lanes of South Croydon, where he has a large house. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. Josiah Ranger, a typical country squire, formerly the owner of Ashdown Park in Surrey.

Mr. Ruskin was taking a morning walk not long ago near Brantwood, when he saw a woman seated on a campstool, making a sketch of the house. With a courteous grace which is intensely his own he addressed her, inquiring her reason for choosing the house in question for her subject. "It is the house of the famous John Ruskin," she frankly answered. "Have you met Ruskin?" she was asked. "No, indeed," she replied, "If I had I would have deemed it one of the greatest privileges of my life!" "Then, madam, if you care to follow me, I will show him to you." In a twinkling the stool and easel were packed up, and the artist eagerly followed the guide. To her surprise and gratification he led her up to the house, and, entering, bade his guest follow, which she readily did. On marched the stranger into the drawing-room, and then, placing his back to the fireplace—a familiar attitude—he exclaimed, to the amazement of his companion: "Now do you think of Ruskin?"

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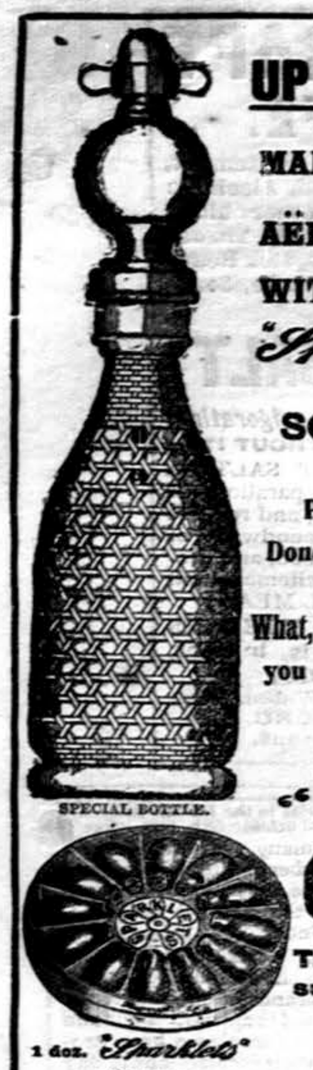
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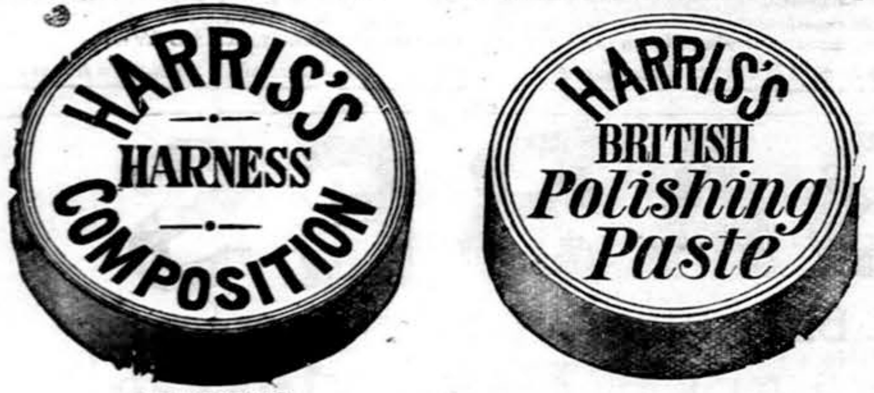
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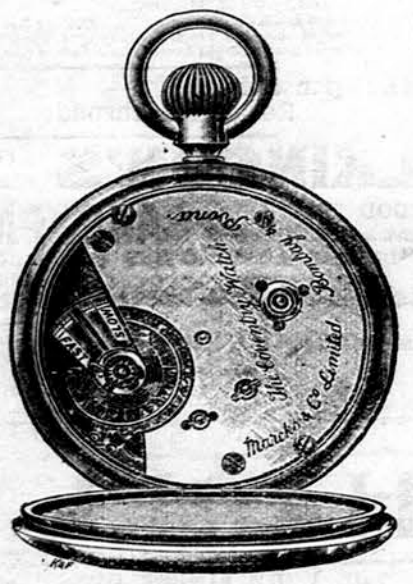

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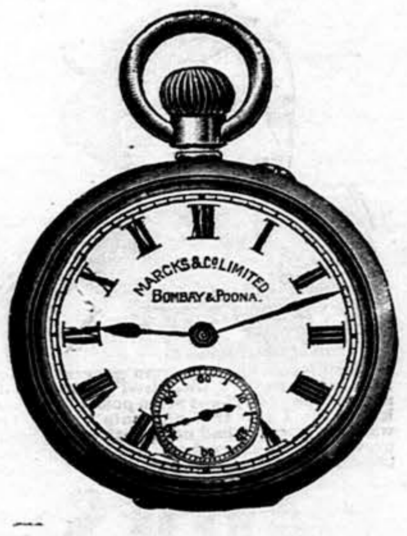

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"COVENTRY WATCH."
"COVENTRY WATCH."
"COVENTRY WATCH."

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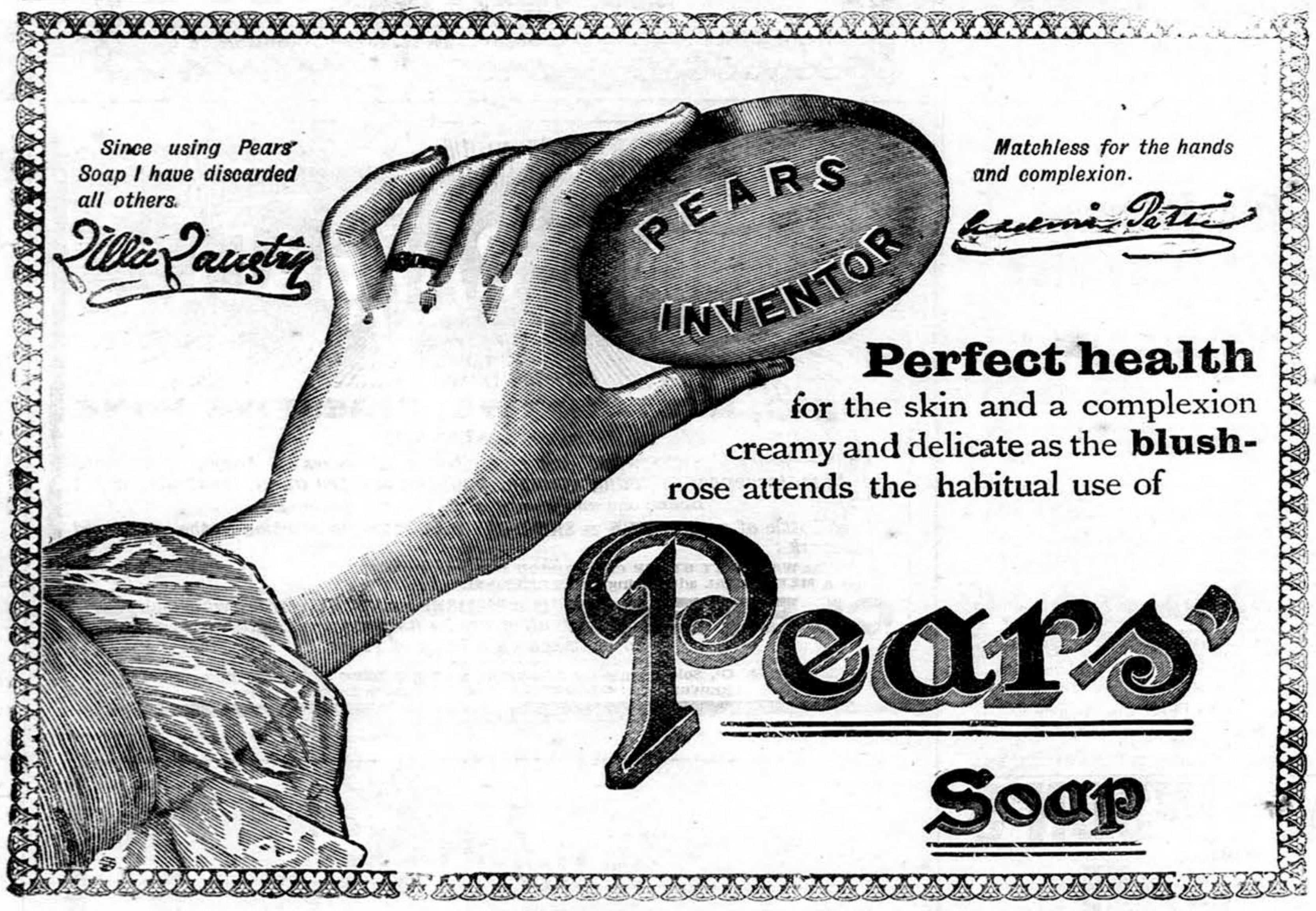

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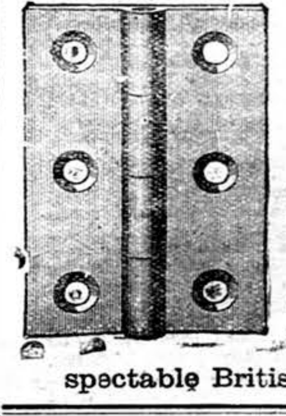

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